WANTED—A Wet Nurse. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as an [illegible] ... Book-keeper or General Clerk in [illegible] Commission House or Wholesale [illegible] ... Tribune office.

WANTED—A gentleman of large business experience, a thorough book-keeper ... Address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Two first class [illegible] ...

WANTED—A Partner with from [illegible] ... Address Box [illegible] ... Michigan, or apply on the premises.

WANTED—1 Assistant Book-keeper, 1 Office Clerk, 1 Druggists Clerk ... & CO., 80 North Clark st.

WANTED—Clerks, Book-keepers, Salesmen, Porters, Barkeepers ... Apply at the General Business Agency, 65 Dearborn st., room 2 ... FIELD & CO.

WANTED—A situation as Assistant Book Keeper or General Clerk in [illegible] ... Apply at [illegible] ...

WANTED—Two gentlemen can obtain—near Post Office—a nicely furnished sleeping room, with parlor ... Address Box [illegible].

WANTED—Board. Permanent. Board wanted by two young men ... Address "D H F," P. O. Drawer 6173, Chicago.

WANTED—A Girl to do general housework. Apply at No. [illegible] Green street.

WANTED—To buy. A House ... Address "K E," P. O. Box 161, Chicago.

WANTED—A man with from $2,000 to $300, to engage in a safe, profitable manufacturing business ... apply at HAPPLEYE & CO.'S, 16 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—A Book-keeper and confidential clerk, salary ($1,200,) 2 wholesale Salesmen, Porter for a drug store (German), an expert retail prescription Clerk, an Express Driver for a dry goods house, a first class Traveling Agent, a Porter in a grocery store ... Apply at the Advertising Agency, 65 Dearborn street, room 2, FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—A good girl. Chambermaid and Waitress, who can assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 164 [illegible] street from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. to-day (Sunday) June 26th.

WANTED—A young man to work in a Garden and make himself generally useful about the house. Apply between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M. at 267 Lake st.

WANTED—Curriers Wanted. Two Curriers wanted at the Tannery at Bridgeport, next to Wahl's Glue Factory.

WANTED—I wish to exchange a valuable Lot of 120 acres, well selected Timber Land, laying in Franklin Co., Ill., for a good Engine and Boiler of from 15 to 25 horse power ... Address "J H," Box 94, [illegible].

WANTED—In a small private family, a lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, to occupy a pleasant front room with board ... Address P. O. Box 4284.

WANTED—Parties desiring sand ... Apply at 16 and 18 Fulton street, West Side.

WANTED—A single room and board on the South Side, within ten minutes walk of Post Office ... Address P. O. Box 2664, stating terms, No. and street.

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper or Salesman in a Wholesale or Commission House ... Address Box 1695, Chicago.

WANTED—A man with a desire to locate in La Crosse, Wis. ... Chicago, Ill. ...

WANTED—Everybody to know that Bennett has opened New Hair Dressing Rooms in the Stewart Hotel ... Prices.

WANTED—A situation in a drug store, by a person who has received a thorough medical education. References given if required. Address O R W, Tribune office.

WANTED—A Girl to do general housework for a small family ... Apply at No. [illegible] East Van Buren street.

WANTED—To inform a gentleman and his wife that they can obtain pleasant rooms with board in a private family ... West Madison street, up stairs.

WANTED—A Furnished House on North or South side, completely furnished ... Address P. O. Box 828, with location, price, terms and address.

WANTED—A situation in a Store or Commission House, as Book-keeper or Clerk, by a person of large experience. Good references given. Address "X Y," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A purchaser for a first class Bakery, now doing a good business in cakes and bread ... in the city of St. Louis ... For further information address Box [illegible].

WANTED—A good Blacksmith immediately, by FOX & HOWARD, [illegible].

WANTED—$5 Reward. Wanted information of Joseph Cook. He was a bookkeeper in this city ... H. COOK, his brother, care George H. Mason, 10 West Randolph street ...

WANTED—A young woman of good sense, respectability and education, to assist in the care of a house and the instruction of a family of young children ... Address T. O. Box 1935, or apply at No. 11 Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A pair of well broke Mules, large size preferred ... Address "B N," P. O. Box 1938.

WANTED—Oil Barrels. We will pay the highest market price for empty Carbon Oil barrels. ARMSTRONG & CO., Oil Brokers, No. 11 Lasalle st.

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, 2,000 Laborers. Wages $[illegible] per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from place of destination and returned to St. Louis ... BABCOCK, Government Agent.

WANTED—Agents, male and female, to sell new and popular subscription works by standard authors ... Address R. P. [illegible], 137 S. Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Immediately, a first class cook, washer and ironer. References required. Apply at 207 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—Ship Carpenters at the Cairo Dry Docks. Wages $[illegible] per day ... double wages.

WANTED—We want every married person in the United States to send us ... Address ... BACHELOR, Box 1152, Kansas City.

WANTED—Five good lantern makers ... Franklin street, Chicago. Germans preferred.

WANTED—Ship-Carpenters, Joiners and Laborers. One Hundred Ship-Carpenters ... Apply to Capt. A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain and Commandant of Station, Mound City, Ills.

WANTED—First class Actors and Actresses for the new Cairo Theatre ...

WANTED—10,000 Beef and Pork Barrels, to be delivered at our Packing House by the first day of October next. ... GRIFFITH [illegible].

Lost.

LOST—On Thursday evening last, about ten o'clock, a Black and Tan Dog ... M. O. McCARTY [illegible].

LOST—$40 Reward.—Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, about the 1st of last April ... [illegible]

LOST—A Pocket Memorandum ... [illegible]

LOST—A black and tan Dog, ... [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The news from Gen. Grant's army is up to Friday night, but no details of his movements are yet furnished with sufficient clearness to appreciate his plan. On Wednesday, the 2d corps took a position half way between the Norfolk and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads, and skirmishing immediately began. An unfortunate gap in our line of battle gave the rebels an advantage, which they were not slow to improve, and resulted in exposing the corps to a flank and rear fire, creating a temporary panic and inflicting severe loss to us. The corps finally fell back, but subsequently re-formed and occupied the same ground. On Thursday, the 6th corps was attacked by the rebels, but the latter were repulsed with great slaughter.

The news from Gen. Hunter's army comes through rebel sources, and is substantially as follows: On the 17th of June, Crooks and Averill had a skirmish with Imboden's force, resulting in a temporary success. On the 18th an artillery duel commenced near Lynchburg, the infantry finally taking a part, resulting in our repulse. These stories must be taken with several grains of allowance, however, coming as they do through rebel sources.

The New York dispatches announce the arrest of Joseph Scoville, at one time private secretary of Calhoun, and lately the secesh correspondent of the London *Herald*, writing from New York under the *nom de plume* of "Manhattan." His letters were a wretched compound of mendacity, filth and treason, and only a few days since were cause of a warning from Gen. Dix. The necessity for the warning is now over, and we are glad to know that his villainous letters are ended.

The Kentucky side of the Ohio river is swarming with guerillas, who are burning, robbing, murdering and conscripting. They are reported to have appeared at Owensboro, Ky., and demanded its surrender, and another party has arrived at Woodville, where they are busy conscripting.

Advices from Georgia state that the 17th Army Corps have joined Sherman, thus more than making good his losses during the campaign, rendering his forces as strong as when he left Ringgold. The accession will make itself felt in a new acceleration to Johnson's movements, and a rapid closing of the distance between Sherman and Atlanta.

A large number of steamers have been levied upon on the Mississippi by the military authorities, for the purpose, it is reported, of moving 2,000 of Canby's troops. The destination is not yet stated.

The Grand Jury empanneled in New York under command of Horatio Seymour, to indict the suppression of the New York *World* and *Journal of Commerce* for publishing the Bogus Proclamation, have failed to find a bill, and thereby endorse the action of the Government. Seymour fondly hoped to prosecute in a case where the President, Secretary of State, Gen. Dix *et al.* would be defendants, and in their disgrace he hoped to find seeds of riot and bloodshed that would once more summon his noble friends who robbed and burned and killed in the streets of New York city, to rise against the Government and thereby give aid and comfort to the rebels. But his scheme has failed utterly and miserably, and he once more stands before the country a specimen of wicked knavery and folly hard to equal. Every loyal man will rejoice at the action of the jury which, the New York papers who were so quick to jump at the bait set for them by a sensation scribbler, will find as to their wounds.

A powder magazine has exploded at Corinth, killing 20 soldiers and 47 of the inhabitants, and wounding about 250 others. Fifty buildings, including the hospital, a fort, the custom house, and some factories, were destroyed.

FUSION IN KENTUCKY.

The McClellan and Bramlette party of Kentucky have found it necessary to defend themselves against the charge of having indicated a disposition to combine with the secession Wickliffites to defeat the administration in the coming elections. The matter has come up in the Kentucky House of Representatives a few days since, Mr. Mallory denied that the charge was false. To [illegible] it be admitted that the Senators and Representatives of his party had signed a call to the people of Kentucky, all who were loyal under the laws of Kentucky, all citizens of that State who have the elective franchise, to unite in opposition to the administration of the government, to vote at the next Presidential election for a candidate to displace it.

[illegible] like Fremont's statement that "every shade of conscientious opposition is to be [illegible]," of course includes in one fraternity George D. Prentice and Simon [illegible], Gov. Bramlette and Guerilla [illegible], Mr. Mallory, who repudiates the [illegible] and John C. Breckinridge, the rebel General.

[illegible] us that Mr. Mallory's style of argument partakes equally of the "argumentum absurdum" and the "reductio ab [illegible]."

ADMIRAL LEE.

[illegible] appears that Admiral Lee, instead of being disposed to render any effective aid to the movement of our armies against Richmond, has actually had the audacious cowardice to sink vessels in the James River to prevent the rebel rams from coming down to attack his monitors and iron clads. On [illegible] simple fact we hazard the assertion that if Grant in command of the Navy as well as the army, Lee would give place to Farragut or Porter forthwith. Why, when we have those two commanders who have demonstrated that wooden vessels can pass the [illegible] obstructions, and the most [illegible] fires the rebels can devise, must the operations against Richmond [illegible] for want of an Admiral who dare attempt to pass the batteries at Drury's Bluff with iron clads? Goldsborough grumbled [illegible] inactivity. Grant visits him on [illegible] boats. Does any body believe that Grant was solicitous that he should sink a few vessels in the James to protect his [illegible] rams? Admiral Lee is an anachronism—a bore.

In an obscure corner of the grave-yard at Little Rock stands a mound of earth marked by a pine board, whittled into curious shape, and bearing this inscription:

"C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri."

At Lexington, John Morgan, as if he had a presentiment of what he would soon be, stole John Clay's race horse Skedaddle.

[illegible] of Three Members of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery.

[illegible] a private letter received in this city, from a member of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, we gather the following particulars of the capture of three members of the Battery. The letter is dated "Six miles [illegible] of Lost Mountain, June 15th," and [illegible]

[illegible] to mention the loss of three [illegible] of our section of the Battery, one of [illegible] from our mess. Martin Van [illegible], Corporal A. B. Lake, and [illegible] started out yesterday morning [illegible] and we have not heard from [illegible]. It is supposed they are either [illegible] to Atlanta as prisoners, or are [illegible]. It is as liable to be one as the other, [illegible] General Wheeler has issued an [illegible] no prisoners from this command [illegible] they had no arms, so they could have [illegible].

[illegible] Agents Abroad.

[From the Manchester Examiner, June 8.]

[illegible] Flushner, Capt. Johns, bound [illegible], put into Milbay on Sunday [illegible]. She left Bermuda, May 15, [illegible] 700 bales of tobacco, 703 bales of [illegible] $70,000 in gold, chiefly on [illegible] of the Confederate Government. [illegible] C. Clay, of Alabama, and Mr. [illegible] of Mississippi, left Wilmington [illegible] Tubile, and, after arrival in [illegible] started for Halifax. It is reported [illegible] engaged in the secret service of the Confederate Government. [illegible] 703 bales of tobacco, 703 bales of [illegible] $70,000 in gold, chiefly on account of the Confederate Government [illegible] Confederate Lieut. [illegible] left Wilmington, May 10, in [illegible] followed the Confederate [illegible] when she dispersed the Federal [illegible]

[illegible] Seymour?

[illegible] York, Saturday, June 25. [illegible] in the case of the seizure of the [illegible] *Journal of Commerce* by the [illegible] refused to find a bill of indictment [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1864. NUMBER 319.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Late News from Sherman—The Battle of the 15th—What was Gained—McPherson's Operations—Hooker's Captures.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, June 21, 1864.

Yesterday morning early, rumors of a battle in front were current on the streets; and as they did not take the form usually assumed by grape-vine rumors, I immediately commenced tracing them out. This was a difficult matter, and I might have tried in vain to obtain the desired information, had I not luckily fallen upon an old friend, an Eastern correspondent, who left the front, early on Friday morning, with his account of the battle, which took place on Thursday, 16th inst.

THE REBEL POSITION.

The rebel lines extend from Lost Mountain to a place a mile and a half or two miles east of the railroad, and are posted on the summit of a line of hills, which embrace Lost and Kenesaw Mountains, beside a number of other "hills" of less importance, and which are not to be found on any of the maps yet published. Lost Mountain, on which their left rests, is decidedly their strongest position; and while they hold it, a movement to flank them can be performed only by difficult and dangerous manœuvres, which might lead to disaster to our forces.

Immediately to the rear of the rebel position is the town of Marietta, and a level, comparatively open country, it being covered with large cotton plantations, for which Central Georgia is so famous. The ground in front of the rebels is exceedingly uneven, the ascent of the hills steep, and the briers and underbrush difficult to penetrate, and as to the summits of the hills, they are uneven; every foot of the country between our forces and those of the rebels can be swept by cannon, with which Johnson's army appears to be abundantly supplied.

SHERMAN'S POSITION.

Sherman's line fronts that of Johnston; his breastworks, by which he is strongly fortified, occupying a ridge of highlands of considerable elevation, but not near so high as the mountains occupied by the enemy. To his front is a valley, so that to attempt a direct assault he must descend several hundred feet and then ascend a quarter of a mile or more, meeting nearly a dozen lines of rifle-pits on his way, all strongly guarded by brigades and divisions of the enemy, who could fight in comparative safety till driven out by the bayonet, when they could fall back a few hundred yards and make another stand behind yet stronger intrenchments, as this line is more formidable than the one directly in front.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

appears to have been a subject which agitated Gen. Sherman's mind considerably; and I am surprised after his splendid successes in flanking, that he did not attempt it again; but I presume he had his reasons for doing otherwise; or possibly a flank movement being impracticable, while the rebels held Lost Mountain. But without attempting to discuss the General's reasons for the course he finally adopted, I will proceed to narrate, as nearly as possible, what was actually done.

M'PHERSON'S OPERATIONS.

McPherson's army holds the left, and on Wednesday afternoon (the 15th) it made a number of demonstrations, without a direct attack, which, to all appearances, completely deceived the rebel General, who believed, now that Blair had joined him, that it was the intention to attempt to turn his (Johnston's) right, and get between him and Atlanta. During the day, both the center and left of the rebel army was materially weakened to meet the anticipated assault from McPherson, as could not only be seen from Sherman's headquarters, but as was read by our signal officers, who have managed to decipher the rebel signals; and accordingly early on Thursday Schofield and Hooker, to whom the real fighting was assigned, commenced their work.

PINE AND LOST MOUNTAINS.

Lost Mountain is a detached knob, lost from the rest of the range, and hence its name; while Pine Mountain is the name of a much smaller peak, in the midst of a ridge, and the ascent up it presents comparatively few obstacles. The summits of both of these are strongly fortified, and crowned with artillery, chiefly however, 6 and 12-pounder brass pieces. To capture Pine Mountain was the task assigned to

GEN. SCHOFIELD,

who commanded the 23d corps. He advanced boldly to the work, and his gallant command did not halt for a moment, but carried line after line of the rebel rifle pits, till it reached the last on the summit of the mountain. The rebels at this point did not fight with their usual vigor; indeed they abandoned formidable intrenchments almost without a struggle; and many, say 300, were captured—the most of them willing prisoners.

Having reached the top, from which the rebels had managed to take all the artillery, except one or two disabled guns, Schofield rested his troops for several hours; but finally fell back to the first or second line of rebel intrenchments, to escape a galling fire.

GENERAL HOOKER,

who met with a terribly stubborn resistance, failed to dislodge the rebels from Lost Mountain. He managed his corps admirably, and the men fought with all the heroism and endurance which characterizes the American, up steep rocks and through underbrush; yet strong lines of intrenchments, ably defended, combined to prevent the gallant assailants from getting absolute possession of all the enemy's works. At some points two and at others three of their lines of intrenchments were carried, and night closed in on the bloody field leaving our boys masters of half the Mountain, with a firm determination never to yield the struggle until the Stars and Stripes waved in triumph over the last stronghold on the summit.

Our loss in the 23d corps is not large; but Hooker suffered severely, losing at least 1,500 in killed and wounded. How many rebels bit the dust I cannot estimate; but the number was by no means small; and hundreds fell from bayonet wounds.

CAPTURES.

Besides the captures made by Schofield, of which I have already spoken, Hooker sent to the rear about 850 prisoners, 386 of whom have reached this city, including two or three Colonels and innumerable line officers. The 31st and 40th Alabama and 17th Tennessee regiments were captured almost in a body. We likewise took from eight to twelve cannon, which were left behind in the rapid flight which the rebels were compelled to make.

LATER.—A gentleman who left Big Shanty on Friday evening states that all day heavy firing was going on, both with large and small arms, on our right, and that hundreds of wounded were arriving at Big Shanty. He was unable to give any particulars, except that the cannonading gradually grew more distant, from which he inferred that the enemy were being driven by Hooker and Schofield. He was a sutler, and I confess I put little confidence in what he says, because I distrust his judgment. It was the first battle he had witnessed, and he was inclined to magnify the losses. The battle was renewed on Friday, however, I believe, and of the result there is little room to doubt. I will write as soon as further intelligence reaches this place. BLAKE.

FROM GALESBURG.

The Sanitary Fair a Success.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 24th, 1864.

EDITORS CHICAGO TRIBUNE:—Your paper having the largest circulation in this county of any publication—not even excepting our home papers—we hope you will insert the following in reference to our two days' Sanitary Fair, which has just closed. It was a complete success, netting the Society about $5,000. This may seem a small amount to your readers, but when you consider that it was almost *exclusively* a *Galesburg* affair, and and gotten up in less than three weeks' time, it seems to us like a "big thing." This Fair is but the introduction to a larger one that is to follow soon, which will be styled the Knox County Sanitary Fair. Everything promises a success to the undertaking. Heaven seemed to smile upon the effort put forth in behalf of our brave soldiers; for we were blessed with beautiful weather and generous hearts opened to our appeals, as they had never done before.

Every one seemed to have something to give, and gave it freely and cheerfully. Many valuable relics from distant battle field were presented and on exhibition. Among the gifts was a book containing the autographs of the President, Cabinet officers, Generals and Members of Congress, presented by our noble Representative, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, who can rest assured his efforts in behalf of our fair, as well as the noble stand taken by him in Congress during his short career, are justly appreciated by his constituents. Long may he continue our Representative is the voice of Knox county. But to return to the Sanitary Fair. It was formally opened at 12 m. Wednesday, by prayer from the Rev. Dr. Beecher. Rev. Dr. Ryder delivered the opening address in a very forcible and eloquent speech, which was frequently applauded. The President, Geo. W. Wood, then read letters containing autograph photographs from Vice President Hamlin, Secretaries Seward, Chase, and Bates, and from the leading Senators and Representatives; also a noble letter from gallant Dick Yates, wishing them success and bidding them God-speed in their noble work. A sumptuous dinner provided by the ladies was then partaken of in an adjoining block.

This yielded them about $400. Among the other praiseworthy acts was that of the noble patriotic young ladies (God bless them) of the Knox Female Seminary, who for weeks have been busily at work making fancy articles for the fair, which they displayed so beautifully on their neatly arranged table. The week previous they had given the money, $50, which they destined buying society badges with, to the Christian Commission. Again I say God bless them for their noble deeds. All manner of ways which an ingenious mind could invent were adopted to reach the purses of the people. You are too familiar with the ways of a Sanitary Fair, so I will not speak of the many lotteries, fortune-wheels, fish-ponds, skating-ponds, &c., that were adopted to swell the proceeds of the fair. Your correspondent invested in nineteen lotteries and drew as many ——. Those that needed and deserved the prizes, drew them. One soldier drew the horse—another a Stewart's stove—and so it went, the prizes going just where they should. Everybody seemed pleased with the management of the entire affair. It is a novel and useful way of drawing the greenbacks from the pockets of the people. I move that you recommend, through your paper, the propriety of every town throughout the West holding a Sanitary Fair on July 4th. If every city of the size of Galesburg would do as well as she has, who could calculate the good it would do? How much the soldiers ought to bless and admire Mrs. Livermore, of your city, who, I believe, was the *inventor*, (if you please), of the Sanitary Fairs. May her efforts be appreciated everywhere as they are here. But I will close this hastily and imperfectly written account of "our fair."

Hoping other places will imitate our example, I remain,

Yours very truly, PATRON.

GEN. HUNTER'S CAMPAIGN.

[From the New York Tribune.]

STAUNTON, June 10, 1864.

Hunter's brilliant victory at Piedmont on the 5th effectually cleared the road of all rebels in his front as far as Staunton, and his march into that place on the following day was undisputed.

Our advance reached the city about 12 o'clock m., and the first object of interest which presented itself was the State Lunatic Asylum, a very large and commodious building, constructed with all modern improvements, and containing about 300 patients. Your correspondent was with the advanced guard, and was hailed by a number of colored people, servants belonging to the Asylum, who had congregated outside of the main entrance on the roadside to welcome the "Yankees," and give them some valuable information as to where the bank funds and cloth from the Government factories was concealed.

The Superintendent of the Asylum, evidently afraid of the disclosures which his loyal servants might make, having in vain coaxed and begged of them to return inside the building, away from "the brutal eyes of the Yankees," had proceeded to threaten them with the cells if they did not immediately comply with his commands.

It was at this juncture that your correspondent arrived; and on the facts being made known to him, he immediately informed them that though heretofore slaves they were now free, and at liberty to either go or stay, just as they please.

This announcement was received with great joy. "Dey know'd when de Yankees com'd dey all be free," was the general exclamation as they pressed close up and around to whisper the information, giving exact places in the cellars and garrets of the Asylum where the government cloth and bank funds were hid away.

After getting a guard for their protection, your correspondent went to Gen. Hunter's headquarters and informed him of the discovery.

The Provost Marshal, Major Harkins, was ordered to search the place thoroughly, which he did, and discovered government property to the value of $300,000, consisting principally of rebel uniforms ready-made, and cloth of the army pattern, which had been secreted the evening previous, when they learned of their defeat at Piedmont, and of our onward march to Staunton.

On the opposite side of the road and not far from the Lunatic Asylum is a large building, formerly known as the Blind Asylum, but latterly pressed into the Confederate service for use as a government hospital. Here we found 417 patients and 8 surgeons, who were duly paroled by Capt. Iller, A. A. G. The hospital is kept in excellent order, and the patients seem to have everything which can either promote their recovery or alleviate their sufferings. The patients were principally from Lee's army, and spoke quite hopefully of their cause, notwithstanding their recent defeats.

Staunton was once famous for its female seminaries, but the tide of war which is rolling over the land has even reached the fountains of education; and to-day out of three or four large flourishing schools, but one remains, and that is but indifferently patronized. ... parents are afraid to and will not send their children away from home.

The railroad buildings at Staunton were very extensive, and contained a considerable amount of stores, which, in their hurry to escape, they left uninjured for our use.

We captured a large quantity of butter and eggs, together with commissary stores, which were served out to the men of the command.

We rested in Staunton until the morning of the 7th, when the work of destroying the railroad and Government factories was commenced.

Detachments were sent out, up and down the track, to tear up and destroy the rails and tressel work, and blow up the culverts, while others set fire to the railroad buildings and Government factories, which contained a vast amount of valuable machinery.

The inhabitants now became terribly alarmed and expected we were going to burn up the whole town. About this time your correspondent was standing close to General Hunter witnessing the destruction of the railroad property, when a lady approached the General, and with tears in her eyes informed him that her house, with several others, which were constructed of wood was joined close to the Confederate Boot and Shoe Factory, and our men were about to burn it, and unless he (Gen. Hunter) interfered, the property of "innocent people" would be destroyed, and a great many families rendered homeless. Gen. Hunter gave orders to destroy the machinery, but prevent the buildings from being burned, if it jeopardized the private property in the vicinity. On arriving at the factory, your correspondent was met by an excited crowd of women, who eagerly inquired if the factory was to be burned. They were informed that, if all the property in the factory was destroyed and broken up so as to be useless, the building would be saved.

It was a sight never to be forgotten, to see those women, some running for their friends and relatives to assist, while others immediately engaged in the task of breaking the machinery with hammers and axes. In less than an hour the factory, with its machinery, was completely broken and destroyed.

The value of the property destroyed at Staunton has been variously estimated at from three to seven millions, probably five millions would be as correct an estimate as it is possible to make, but the people at Staunton and the rebel government at Richmond have suffered sufficiently to remember for some time to come, Hunter's capture of Staunton. R. S. S.

FROM GENERAL HUNTER'S ARMY.

Rebel Version of a Battle near Lynchburg—Our Forces Reported Repulsed.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Lynchburg *Republican*, of June 20th, says: "On Friday Crook and Averill reached a position near what is known as the Quaker Church, on the Salem turnpike, four miles from the city, on the left of our lines, where a considerable skirmish occurred with our cavalry under Imboden. In the fight the enemy gained some advantages, owing to the loss of our lines, they giving way before a charge of the Yankees. It was promptly checked by our infantry, and they retired to their original line beyond the church.

On Saturday morning at daylight the heavy booming of artillery on our left and centre told that a fight had begun, and many believed that a general engagement was progressing. It was soon ascertained, however, that it was only an artillery duel, and up to one o'clock no infantry was brought into action. Shortly after this time the rapidity of the discharges increased, and a sharp rattle of musketry mingled with the roar of artillery. About this time the enemy advanced in two lines of battle to capture the outer entrenchments, on the left of the turnpike, but were repulsed. Again they were rallied to the charge, and again driven back, with considerable loss. Forty of their killed were left on the field, and some twenty prisoners including killed and captured, their loss was at least 200—perhaps 300—on the entire line. It was ascertained that the enemy's loss was seventy-five in killed on Saturday night.

The battle ground is on both sides of the Salem turnpike, about two and a half miles southwest of the city. About 12 o'clock the enemy on our extreme right and center, opened heavily with artillery, but after a fierce duel of two hours the enemy was silenced and driven from the field.

There was a report Saturday night that we had captured five pieces of artillery, but we were unable to learn whether it had any foundation or not.

A body of the enemy's cavalry made a demonstration on Saturday on our extreme right, on the Lexington turnpike, about five miles from the city, but were promptly met by some of our cavalry, and easily checked.

Our friends at a distance may rest assured that Lynchburg is as safe now as it would be were there not a Yankee soldier within a thousand miles of the city.

A general engagement was anticipated on Sunday. A scout arrived here on Saturday night and reported that a body of Yankee cavalry, seven hundred strong, had passed Alexander's mill, three miles this side of Campbell Court-House, on Saturday evening, moving in a direction south of the railroad. It is presumed that they are endeavoring to cut the road again. Another scout reported a body of 2,000 of the enemy's cavalry moving on the Wave's Bridge road, in the direction of Danville, with the supposed intention of tapping the Richmond and Danville road.

Unofficial information from Lynchburg states that the Yankees, under Hunter, were overtaken in their retreat to Liberty, and a large number captured.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Operations of Wednesday and Thursday in Virginia.

THE 2d CORPS FLANKED BY THE REBELS AND REPULSED ON WEDNESDAY.

Gen. Foster Entrenched on the North Side of the James.

Rebel Accounts of a Repulse to Hunter Near Lynchburg.

GEN. SHERMAN REINFORCED BY THE THIRTEENTH CORPS.

The Bogus Proclamation Case—The Grand Jury Fail to Find a Bill.

DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS SECESSION CORRESPONDENT.

Passage of the Conference Committee's Report on the Revenue Bill.

Interesting Debate on the Enrollment Bill.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23.—The attack upon the 2d corps on Wednesday, near the Weldon road, did not result so disastrously as at first supposed. The line was formed by Barlow's division being on the left, Birney's in the center, and Gibbon's on the right. It was expected that the 6th corps would have continued on the left, with Barlow, but it seems quite a gap was left, into which A. P. Hill's rebel corps entered, and before our men were aware of it, they received a volley from the rear, which created a panic in our ranks, and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the 3d division.

This left the flank of the 38th division unprotected, and the enemy taking advantage of it charged through and fairly into our pits, ordering the men to surrender. The troops however left the trenches and fell back rapidly, but many of them were captured, and quite a number killed and wounded.

The number of our loss in prisoners is reported at 1,000, while some make the figure higher. Our loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,500. Some of our officers engaged in this fight had just joined their commands after being exchanged, and when surrounded and ordered to surrender replied, "Never! Death rather than Libby Prison," and fighting their way out as best they could, many of them succeeded in getting back safe to our lines.

At eight p. m., a change was made by the 2d Corps, and the line of works from which they had been forced in the afternoon was recovered. We lost scarcely a man in this advance, as the rebels fired too high. A number of prisoners were taken. Skirmishing was kept up all night along the whole line, the pickets being at some points not fifty yards apart.

At daylight this morning, an advance of the entire line was made, when it was found that the rebels had taken a new position, some distance further back, where they had thrown up strong entrenchments during the night, which they still hold.

Col. Blaisdell, of the 11th Massachusetts, was killed to-day by a sharpshooter, while visiting the skirmish line. Lieutenant W. H. Child, 45th Pennsylvania, who was to have been reinstated yesterday as First Lieutenant, was shot dead by a rebel sharpshooter.

THURSDAY EVENING.—Major Halsey, of 11th New Jersey, is missing and supposed to be captured.

The 6th corps moved toward the railroad this morning, driving the enemy before them, and during the afternoon reported that they were in possession of the road, and arrangements were at once made to destroy it.

At 5 o'clock p. m. a large force of rebels was seen moving toward the front, as if to resist the advance of the 6th corps, and an engagement in that direction is expected tonight.

JUNE 24, 5 A. M.—Nothing but picket firing took place during last night, and very little is going on this morning.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Another letter from the army of the Potomac, dated near Petersburg, June 23d, 8 p. m., says we have had sharp skirmishing all day. The sharpshooters on both sides are continually exchanging shots, and frequently pick men who are perhaps a thousand yards distant.

One battery of 32-pounders is trained on the rebel batteries near Petersburg, and every morning we are treated to a splendid artillery duel.

The weather has been unusually warm and oppressive, and cases of sunstroke are quite numerous.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23—8 p. m.—Gen. Barlow was marching rapidly towards the Weldon Railroad. Gibbon followed. The troops marched in echelon by division. Maj. Crowninshield, of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, had 700 mounted men of a provisional brigade, composed of detachments from all its regiments and companies. He fought the rebels on the right of the plank road long after his ammunition was exhausted, holding with determined valor a whole brigade of rebels in check.

In the meantime, the rebels had succeeded in getting between Gibbon and Barlow. They were as much surprised as our men, but being the first to make a discovery of the position of affairs, were quick to take advantage of it. There was very little hard fighting. We were fully prepared for resistance. The horses were cut from the battery and the guns spiked. When the line was reformed, the rebels came up again and were twice repulsed with dreadful loss.

LATER.—The 6th corps charged them, driving them again some distance, and forming on the left of the 2d corps.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The *Times'* Washington special, June 24th, says: On Tuesday, the 5th corps moved to a position half way between the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad and the Weldon Railroad. The enemy in force formed two miles this side of the latter road. A lively skirmish ensued, but the enemy's position was found to be strong and our advance fell back to the main body.

On Wednesday the army was put in line of battle, ready for action. Heavy cannonading was heard at City Point on Thursday, but it is not known whether it proceeded from a general engagement."

Another New York *Times* correspondent at headquarters, after detailing the above operations, says: About eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, the enemy's cavalry, under Rosser, dashed into our lines, but immediately disappeared on discovering our force.

A small party of rebels were captured, belonging to Hill's, Longstreet's and Ewell's corps, showing those troops to be in our front.

The *World's* Washington special says:—Heavy firing was heard at City Point on Thursday, up to noon, in the direction of Petersburg, and also towards Fort Darling.

It is reported our army is gradually moving toward the left.

On Tuesday night, while the President was at the front, the grandest operations of the war were in progress.

Passengers report that the steeples and towers of Petersburg have been shot away.

The Washington *Star* of last evening says: Grant's army occupies a position in the Piney Woods, in the outskirts of Petersburg, lately occupied by the rebels, including all their works on the south side of the Appomattox. These entirely command Petersburg and the railroad through Petersburg—the only one between Richmond and Weldon. For all practical purposes, our guns stop all continuous communications by rail between Richmond and points south. So long as Grant elects, he can thus hold the enemy by the throat at Petersburg from his present position. He can move south, say with twenty days' rations, and compel Lee to follow him and risk a heavy engagement on unfortified ground.

Secretary Dana, who has just arrived from headquarters, says our entire loss since crossing the James river is not over 10,000, while the rebel loss is proportionately as great.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent with Butler's headquarters, June 21st, says: General Foster, with his troops, moved north of the James to a position within nine miles of Richmond, and entrenched himself. This movement puzzles the rebels greatly.

THE ATTACK ON WHITE HOUSE.

[Corr. N. Y. Herald.]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 22, 1864.

The steamer Iolas, from the White House, arrived here at midnight last night, having left there at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

From Gen. Abercrombie and staff, who were passengers on board, we learn that quite a spirited fight took place there on the morning of Monday, the 20th.

It is known that upon the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from its base on the Pamunkey, a force was left there to hold the position until the return of Gen. Sheridan from his raid, who was compelled to leave his train, consisting of about one hundred wagons, until he should have accomplished his mission. The force left there consisted of about twelve hundred effective men, together with six or eight hundred convalescent soldiers, under command of Brig. Gen. Abercrombie.

The wagons were parked at the White House, and a strong line of intrenchments thrown up to protect them.

On the morning of the 20th his pickets in the direction of Coal Harbor discovered the enemy approaching in large force. They at once charged our picket line, and compelled it to fall back upon a line of skirmishers in the rear, who checked the enemy until our batteries could get in position. From a Sergeant Major captured they learned that the enemy's force consisted of two divisions of cavalry, under command of Gens. Fitzhugh Lee and Wade Hampton, and numbered about seven thousand men. Their object was to capture Sheridan's train, and if possible "gobble up" the force left there to protect it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Provisions of the Revenue Bill.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1864.

The Conference Committee's report on the tax bill was made this morning, and adopted by both houses with surprising unanimity. In the Senate a division was not even called for. In the House, on admission, the majority was overwhelming, and Holman, of Indiana, was not able to muster the requisite number, a fifth of those present, to demand the yeas and nays.

The act will, probably, be laid before the President for his signature on Tuesday at the latest. The principal features of the report on points of disagreement between the two houses, were telegraphed you on Friday. A few paragraphs only require to be added.

The tax of $1.50 on distilled liquors apply to all manufactured on and after the 1st of July; that of $2 to all manufactured after the 1st of February following. A new clause is inserted, and all spirits which may be in possession of a distillery, or in public store, or bonded warehouse on either the 1st day of July or February aforesaid, no duty having been paid thereon, shall be held and treated as if distilled on these days respectively.

A proviso is added to the section by which one hundred per cent additional is imposed on any person who shall distil spirits and use them for the manufacture of any other article, without having taken out a license and paid duties, as required by the law.

Any savings bank having no capital stock, or whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning the same for the benefit of its depositors, and which does no other business of banking, is not liable to pay for a license as a banker. The bank section as formally agreed to, stands as follows:

A tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent each month is imposed upon average deposits, subject to payment by checks or draft, or presented by certificates of deposit or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future day; one-twenty fourth of one per cent each month upon the average amount of capital stock; one-twenty-fourth of one per cent each month upon the average amount of circulation including certified checks and other notes and obligations intended to circulate as money, and an additional duty of one-eigth per cent each month upon an average amount of circulation beyond ninety per cent of the capital, or upon any amount beyond an average amount of such circulation issued for six months prior to the 1st of July; returns of the amount of deposited capital and circulation to be made the 1st of August, and every month thereafter. These provisions apply to all banking institutions.

Salaries of Collectors are fixed at $1,000, with a commission of 3 per cent on the first $100,000 collected, 1 per cent upon all sums above that amount and below $400,000, and ½ per cent on all sums above $400,000.

The President is authorized to change the limits of collection districts at his discretion.

A deduction of six hundred dollars can be made from aggregate incomes of members of one family.

Net profits from sales of real estate, are chargeable as incomes, and losses the from same may be deducted.

The same stamps are required upon instruments made abroad, to be used in the United States, as if made or issued at home.

The section inserted by the House at the instance of Mr. Blaine, of Maine, exempting from taxation vessels propelled by sails, is stricken out.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The House was occupied all day. A few moments were devoted to the Pacific Railroad bill, and the adoption of the Conference Committee report on the tax bill, when the discussion turned upon Schenck's substitute for the remains of the military Committee bill, killed the other day. The substitute contains a provision, telegraphed you on Friday night, namely: the repeal of the commutation clause, and authorization for the President to order a draft for not more than three, nor less than one year; bounties for volunteers or substitutes for one year, $100; two years, $200; three years, $300; one-half to be paid at the time of muster, one-quarter at the end of half the term of service, and one-quarter at the expiration of the term. In case of a soldiers' death in the service, the residue is to be paid to his legal representatives. Volunteers to receive full bounty, if discharged on account of wounds or sickness incurred in line of duty. loyal States are permitted to recruit to fill their quotas in States of the rebellion; enlisted men may select the company from their own State in which they will serve. These amendments were warmly supported by Gens. Schenck and Garfield, and opposed by Odell, Mallory, Boutwell and Kernan.

An exciting colloquy occurred between Mallory, criticising Massachusetts from a Kentucky stand point, and Davis and Boutwell, who spoke eloquently for the old Bay State.

Fernando Wood made one of his fiercest copperhead speeches, declaring that the only practicable way to make peace was not to fire another gun, and that where the Presidential contest was to be, as he hoped, between war and peace at any price, the latter candidate would be elected. On both points he was sharply taken to task by Odell.

The House adjourned after ordering the previous question, which brings the bill up as unfinished business on Monday. The vote will be very close, and it is probable that even should the House refuse a second time to repeal the commutation, another opportunity will be given to vote on the question before an adjournment.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The treaty between this Government and that of the United States of Colombia, made in this city last February, was ratified by the Senate to-day, in extra session.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Col. Edward S. Bragg, of the 6th Wisconsin, to be Brigadier General, and of John Kelcher, of Colorado, to be Register of the Land Office at Humboldt, in that Territory.

By direction of President Lincoln, the 19th army corps has been temporarily discontinued. The General commanding the division of Western Mississippi has been ordered to the command of the troops of this corps.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The House passed the bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad bill by 70 to 37. It removes some restrictions in the original statute to facilitate the construction of the road.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill further regulating and providing for enrolling and calling out the national forces, etc.

The New York committee appear before the Senate and House Committees on Finance to-morrow morning. In the statement which they have prepared, and which is indorsed by all leading bankers, they characterize the gold bill as absurd and ridiculous, and say that it cannot be executed; that it has already resulted in injury to the great commercial interests of New York and and other commercial cities; and that, unless it is repealed, it will unsettle the entire business interests of the country. The Senate Committee are not disposed to take any action. They think that the bill ought to have a fair trial before it is condemned; that the cry against it has been gotten up by a few speculators. The chances are that nothing will be done with it.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The rebels have adopted a new plan for capturing outposts. The process is as follows:

They advance towards our pickets with arms at a trail, indicating a surrender, but when within a few yards of our men they recover arms and fire. One day last week they practiced this game and succeeded in wounding and capturing about 80 men. They generally select North Carolina troops to play this dodge, as it is known that large numbers of North Carolinians have come within our lines from time to time to give themselves up.

On the day following their successful attempt, they again tried to play this game, but it would not work, as our troops fired upon them and they immediately turned and fled.

The President has signed and approved the act to increase the pay of the soldiers in the United States army. It provides that on and after the 1st of May last, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the pay per month of non-commissioned officers and privates in the military service shall be as follows, viz.:

Sergeant majors, $26; quartermasters and commissary sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, $22; sergeants of ordnance, sappers and miners, and pontoniers, $34; corporals of ordnance, sappers and miners, and pontoniers, $20; privates of engineers and ordnance, of the first class, $18, and of the second class, $16; corporals of cavalry, artillery and infantry, $18; chief buglers of cavalry, $23; buglers, $16; farriers and blacksmiths of cavalry and artificers of artillery, $18; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, $22; leaders of brigade and regimental bands, $75; musicians, $16; hospital stewards, of the 1st class, $33; hospital stewards, of 2d class, $25; hospital stewards, 3d class, $23.

All non-commissioned officers and privates in the regular army serving under enlistments made prior to July 22d, 1861, shall have the privilege of re-enlisting for a term of three years in their respective organizations, until the 1st of August next, and all such non-commissioned officers and privates so re-enlisting shall be entitled to the bounty mentioned in the joint resolution of Congress, approved Jan. 13th, 1864.

In all cases where the Government shall furnish transportation and subsistence to discharged officers and soldiers, from the place of their discharge to the place of enrollment or original muster into the service, they shall not be entitled to travel-pay or commutation of subsistence.

FROM ST. PAUL.

The State Convention—Red River Fur Trade.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 25, 1864.

The State Central Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to be held August 4th. It invites all who can stand on the Baltimore platform to participate. Three Supreme Judges and four Electors are to be put in nomination. Our Supreme Judges were elected seven years ago, when by aid of the Indian vote the Democrats carried the State. We now have an opportunity to clean out a precocious nest of Copperheads.

The Red River carts continue to arrive with furs, and they are making heavy purchases of goods. Greenbacks have not penetrated the British settlement on Red River, and they pay gold for everything they buy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, June 25.

Capt. Fiske has announced that he will start his overland expedition to Montana on the 10th of July. The place of rendezvous is fixed at Fort Ridgely. It is expected that about five hundred will go out. A strong escort will be furnished.

Gen. Pope has ordered a small force of soldiers to be stationed at the new Coal mines on the Cottonwood, and work will be resumed immediately.

One hundred conscripts left for the front to-day. This makes 200 that have been sent forward as the result of the draft in this State.

Extensive mail robberies have just been discovered in this State. They occurred on the route between Mankato and Winona, and have been going on since the first of March. Letter packages from Chicago have frequently been found in bags, broken open and portions missing, and in one case a Chicago way bill was found calling for thirty-three letters, but none were there. Jas. Burns and Patrick McConaghy, two drivers, have been arrested. Nearly 500 letters were found concealed in the stages, stable and rooms of the arrested drivers.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

List of Appointments by Gov. Morton—Arrival of Troops.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25, 1864.

Gov. Morton has made the following appointments of field officers:

5th—Henry Vanaugh, Major.

19th—Jas. M. Lindley, Colonel, vice Williams, killed.

40th—Henry Leaming, Lieut. Colonel.

A. B. Gordon, Major.

45th Cavalry—George H. Thompson, Major, vice Summer, killed.

Alfred Gadd, Quartermaster.

48th—Barnet Bisket, Lieut. Colonel; J. M. Rice, Major.

57th—Willis Blanch, Colonel, vice Lennard, killed; John S. McGraw, Lieut. Colonel; G. G. Estotham, Major.

60th—Theodore Pileth, Major.

63d—Daniel Morris, Lieut. Colonel.

69th—W. G. Hodges, Lieut. Colonel.

75th—W. H. Floyd, Major.

79th—Horace P. Lamson, Colonel; A. G. Morley, Major.

80th—A. D. Owen, Colonel; W. Tucker, Lieutenant Colonel.

83d—M. Matheny, Lieutenant Colonel, vice Slocom, died; Saml. A. Spencer, Major.

82d—Saml. Chapman, Lieutenant Colonel, vice Myers, killed.

88th—Jas. R. Webster, Major.

100th—J. W. Hordington, Major.

123d—Dewitt C. Walters, Lieutenant Colonel; Irvin Robbins, Major.

Bracken's cavalry arrived this morning. It was the first cavalry company raised in the State, and has done good service. It numbers fifty-nine men.

The 13th Indiana (Col. Dobbs), part of the 17th, and the cavalry company, will have a reception on the 27th, and be mustered out and paid off, their time having expired.

A German was drowned in White River, this morning, while bathing.

Two tons of sanitary goods were sent to Chattanooga to-day.

A large drove of cattle arrived for the rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, who now number over 4,000 "rag-tag" and "bob-tails."

The 3d, 13th, and 20th Indiana batteries, are at Bridgeport, Alabama.

The weather is like the torrid zone; thermometer 98 degrees in the shade. Several cases of sun stroke occurred, but none fatal as yet.

Mrs. Wilcox, who destroyed her infant, has been held for trial, the coroner's jury bringing in a verdict of infanticide.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 25.

David Wagner, Radical candidate for Circuit Judge in the north-eastern Judicial district, was elected at the recent special election by a large majority.

The weather is tremendously hot to-day, and several cases of sun stroke are reported on the levee.

For the first time in four weeks, no report of guerilla operations have been received at head quarters to-day.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1864.

Mr. COLLAMER called up the bill to provide for the compensation of the Post Master in lieu of commissions.

Mr. CONNESS explained that its effect is to make Post Masters salaried officers.

Mr. HALE objected to making a return of box rents and other emoluments, especially in small towns, and offered an amendment, inserting the words, "where rent of boxes shall exceed $600."

The bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government came up in regular order of business. Messrs. Collamer and Sumner made remarks on the amendment to repeal the slave trade law. The amendment was lost: yeas 13, nays 20.

Mr. FESSENDEN obtained leave to report from the Finance Committee a bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, being the four hundred million loan bill, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. FESSENDEN made a report from the Committee on Conference on the bill to provide for an internal revenue to support the Government, and pay the interest on the public debt. He explained, at the request of Senator, the recommendations relative to incomes and which are as follows: On incomes, 5 per cent on all not exceeding $5000, 7½ per cent on incomes of $5000 and not exceeding $10,000, and 10 per cent on all exceeding $10,000. On whisky, $1.50 after July 1st, 1864, and $2.00 after February 1st, 1865. On banks the tax is essentially the same as the Senate's amendments. The other recommendations of the Committee were not read, but the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The consideration of the appropriation bill was continued.

Mr. COLLAMER moved an amendment appropriating $10,000 for publishing the continuation of the work of Schoolcraft on the North American Indians, which was carried after some discussion, in which several Senators said they would not vote for it now as an original proposition.

HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill further regulating and providing for enrolling and calling out the national forces, etc.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the bill, which, he explained, dispensing with commutation entirely, leaving the law in relation to substitutes as it now is. It now provides that the President, in his discretion, may order a draft for not more than three or less than one year; any person volunteering or offering as a substitute for a drafted man, and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive a bounty of $100, and if for a term of two years a bounty of $200, and if for a term of three years a bounty of $300, one-half of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into service, one-fourth at the expiration of half his term, and one-fourth at the end of his term. In case of his death when in the service, the residue of his bounty shall be paid to his legal representatives, and in case he is honorably discharged, from wounds or disease incurred in the service, shall receive the full bounty.

Among other provisions it permits drafted men, substitutes or volunteers to enter the companies in the corps of their respective States. The Secretary of War is required to discharge any minor who is enlisted without the consent of his parents or guardian. It permits soldiers to be obtained from the States in rebellion to be incorporated with the regiments of the loyal States procuring them.

Mr. SCHENCK in conclusion, said that the rebellion must be put down, if not now, hereafter, if not in 10 years, in 20 years, no matter how long the war will last. If peace should be made to-day on a compromise, every sensible man must know it couldn't last 60 days. If we recognize this Southern Confederacy as a distinct nationality, we living on this side and they on the other, with a border from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, we may expect marauding guerillas, murder and robbery. Nothing but the putting down of the rebellion could insure peace.

Mr. ODELL, of N. Y., was opposed to the repeal of the commutation clause.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said if Congress should persist in retaining the commutation clause, our armies will not be adequately filled, and the rebellion would not be put down during the term of this Congress or under this Administration. He referred to the example of England in raising troops, and if this was not sufficient to stimulate ourselves, we should take a lesson from what our fathers did in the Revolutionary war. We have not done as much as they did. We shall not rise to the height of the occasion till the representatives of the people rise and meet them in the way of manhood and victory. He appealed to the House to strike out the commutation clause, which was a stumbling block, and thus they would give us an army, victory, and peace.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, repeated what he said on a former occasion, namely, that the policy of resorting to conscription, instead of volunteering, was the worst which the government could adopt.

Mr. Mallory read a letter from Gov. Bramlette showing that the dispatch read some time ago by Mr. Blaine of Me., applauding the valor of the negro troops, was founded in error; that so far from showing any bravery, the negroes fled in terror, and were confined to the rear.

Mr. BLAINE said the gentleman (Mallory) would acquit him of having wilfully endeavored to deceive the House. He had merely read the dispatch received here, and he would say that he had been informed that the negro troops employed in Egypt were as good as white ones.

Mr. MALLORY said that these troops were not negroes, and he repeated that black troops never could be equal to white soldiers.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Internal Revenue bill. Mr. Morrill explained that the tax remains $1.00 a brl. on ale; on spirits, from and after the 1st of July, 1864, to the 1st of February, 1865, $1.50, and after that time $2.00 a gallon; on coal, 3 per cent instead of 5; and on express companies' receipts, 3 instead of 2½ per cent. The income tax is so arranged that all incomes not above $5,000 per annum are to be taxed 5 per cent, and not exceeding $10,000, 7½ per cent, and over $10,000, 10 per cent. The bank tax is fixed at 1 per cent on circulation, ½ per cent on capital, ¼ per cent on deposits, and 2 per cent on all circulation above 90 per cent. These were the principal points explained. The House concurred in the report.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., in reply to Mr. Washburne, said that the Committee on Ways and Means had very little business before them.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., remarked that he was informed by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, that if we got through the amendments to the Tariff bill today, Congress could adjourn on Thursday next.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, asked that the vote on the bill to further regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces which had been under consideration to-day be taken up on Monday next.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved that the bill and the pending amendments be laid on the table. Motion disagreed to by 57 against 70.

The House then refused to order the main question by a vote of 53 against 74. The effect of this last vote was to resume the consideration of the subject.

Mr. COX asked what proportion of the men from Massachusetts were colored men enlisted in Maryland, Ohio, Canada and Washington?

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., replied that the estimates did not include colored men enlisted since April 1st.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Mass., said he would withhold his vote for the repeal of the commutation clause in deference to what he supposed to be the public sentiment. As to Massachusetts, she has met substantially every call of the President for troops. She does not desire by a rigid conscription to give offense to her citizens, or to the country. So far as the war can be prosecuted vigorously and with reasonable hope of success, Massachusetts will aid all in her power. Adjourned.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, June 25.—Officers on steamers from the Ohio River, report that on the 23d inst., some 500 guerillas surrounded the town of Owensboro, Ky., sent in a flag of truce, and demanded a surrender of the place. We have no further particulars concerning the affair.

On the following day a party of thirty guerillas were at Woodville, opposite Metropolis, engaged in conscripting.

The country above the river, between Smithville and Louisville, Ky., seems to be completely overrun with guerillas, who fire into boats, and commit various other depredations. Business is very dull along the river.

The weather, for several days, has been excessively hot. A fine shower is now falling, rendering the atmosphere very agreeable.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 24, 1864.—The English frigate Phaeton [illegible] this morning in Hampton Roads, [illegible] a salute, which was responded to from [illegible] water battery of the fortress. The Phaeton is from Halifax.

There were no arrivals to-day from White House or Bermuda hundred, up to the closing of the mails.

The Side Show Adjourned.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The executive committee of the Union Conservative party yesterday adopted a resolution postponing the Convention which was to be held in Chicago on the 2d of July until the 27th of August.

Destructive Fire.

JAMAICA, L. I., June 25.—The Pavilion Hotel at Rockaway, together with all the cottages and several other buildings, are entirely consumed by fire. It broke out at about 12 o'clock, in the Pavilion.

FROM GEORGIA.

A Raid Expected in a New Quarter.

ROBT. H. MAY, Mayor of Augusta, Ga., under date of June 11, issues the following proclamation to the people of that city, and the surrounding counties and neighboring districts of South Carolina:

From information received from Maj. Gen. Jones, commanding at Charleston and Savannah, there can be no doubt that the enemy are now actively preparing for a raid upon the City of Augusta. This information has also been conveyed to me from other sources whose reliability cannot be questioned. It is therefore my duty to call upon all the residents of the County of Richmond and the surrounding counties to repair to Augusta without a day's delay, and report to Maj. L. P. Girardey, commanding the local forces, for assignment in the companies now organized, or for organization in new companies. Arms, ammunition and accoutrements will be furnished by Colonel Rains to all.

That there will be no hesitation on the part of all within reach of Augusta who are capable of rendering service in this trying emergency, I am convinced. Citizens, strangers, refugees of all ages, have now an opportunity of demonstrating in some slight extent the devotion they have to our great cause, by hastening to the defense of one of the most important points in the Confederacy. It is no time for delay, fellow-countrymen, or for giving way to alarm—let us do our whole duty, conscientiously and calmly, and leave the rest to God.

The enemy will be opposed step by step in his advance from the coast by our forces there. Every foot of his path will be marked with blood. Let us, then, constitute a force that will reinforce our brave defenders, in the event of their being compelled to fall back upon Augusta, and make every exertion to preserve from destruction our beautiful city and the large interests the Government has confided to our fidelity and courage.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The following are additional facts relative to Hooker's victory at Lost Mountain:

OUR LOSS.

NASHVILLE, June 21.—It must not be conjectured that our loss was trifling; on the other hand, not less than 1,200 of the corps were either killed or wounded. None of our men were captured.

REBEL LOSS.

We captured 1,000 prisoners, chiefly from Alabama regiments, and twelve cannon, chiefly six pounders, together with a large number—say 5,000—of small arms. About 600 of the prisoners have already arrived at Nashville, and with one or two I had a brief conversation. They declared that Johnston never intended to abandon his present position, unless driven from it, as he is well aware that it is the key to Atlanta. Let him fall back two miles, and he will be compelled to continue his retreat to the Gulf of Mexico, if Sherman sees fit to follow him that distance. Therefore he will fight where he is, as long as his men will hold out. The prisoners predict that the rebels have at length found the "last ditch," and that, if beaten, they will be compelled to yield as gracefully as possible. They are all discouraged at the aspect of affairs, and think that Johnston, when he abandoned Resaca, gave up his most eligible place for making a successful stand.

REBEL OFFICERS TAKEN.

The *Union Press*, issued yesterday evening, contains a complete list of the captured rebel officers, who arrived here with the first batch of Hooker's prisoners. There is one Colonel among them, two Captains, eighteen Lieutenants and two Chaplains.

SCHOFIELD'S MOVEMENTS.

At the same time that Hooker assaulted Lost Mountain, Schofield attacked and carried Pine Mountain, a little to the left, completely driving the rebels from their works. Gen. Sherman ascended to the summit, and obtained a full view of Marietta, and remained there for an hour or more; but the position was so raked from the works still retained by the rebels on Lost Mountain, and also from the left, that Schofield was ordered to return to his old place. Hooker still holds the ground he gained, and, I presume, ere this, has driven the rebels from the mountain.

I have heard no estimate of Schofield's losses, nor of those of the enemy opposite him; I only know that he took about 150 prisoners and three guns.

THE LEFT.

Our left and centre made no attempt to assault the rebels in their front, but there were sufficient demonstrations to prevent any reinforcing of the rebels opposite Hooker and Schofield. I have reason to believe that the battle was renewed on Saturday, the 18th, but have no positive knowledge on the subject.

THE 17TH ARMY CORPS.

The 17th corps joined Gen. Sherman on the 13th, which makes him stronger than the day he marched out from Ringgold, to flank Johnston at Dalton. It marched by way of Van Buren, Alabama.

REBEL BARBARITIES.

Intelligence has reached this place that Forrest repeated his Fort Pillow cruelties on those who fell into his hands after the defeat of General Sturgis. Is there to be no retaliation? Are we not to demand life for life? Had 500 prisoners been executed immediately after the Fort Pillow butchery, a thousand lives, doubtless, taken by Forrest last week, might have been saved. It is cruel, many urge, to retaliate on innocent men. Is it? Whose lives are most valuable, those of rebels or of loyal citizens? Shall repeated massacres go on, after the manner of those along the Mississippi? or shall the rebel General, by being taught the certainty of retaliation, be compelled to cease his heinous crimes? In the East, the rebels treat negroes as prisoners of war, and why are they not compelled to do so in the West?

Forrest was, until the war commenced, a negro trader—a man who was not regarded as respectable even in a slaveholding community; and his conduct during the present war is but a fair illustration of the barbarism of slavery. I have no particulars of the massacre of our wounded and prisoners, but am assured that they nearly all suffered the most excruciating tortures, and were then put to death. RANDEL.

FROM JAMES RIVER.

Serious Accident on the Commodore Perry.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

CITY POINT, June 21, 1864.

From one of our naval officers I have learned the following facts in relation to the accident which occurred on board the gunboat Commodore Perry, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Amos P. Foster commanding, last Friday, the 17th inst. On the day previous the Commodore Perry opened fire, for the second time, on the rebel Fort Clifton with her one hundred pounder rifled Parrott, and did considerable execution. Two of the rebel guns were dismounted and broken in two pieces. The breech parts were distinctly seen lying inside the embrasures and the muzzles outside. The rebels left the fort, and started on the double quick for a large barn in the immediate vicinity, on which the gun was immediately trained. The first shell killed sixteen citizens of Petersburg and three officers who had come down from the city to see how the Yankee gunboat could be whipped. Their curiosity was dearly paid for. The above was learned from one of the men garrisoning the fort who came inside our lines as a deserter. At daybreak on Friday, the 17th inst., the Perry again opened fire on the fort, and at the second shot her heavy rifle gun burst at the breech. One man was instantly killed, and six others terribly wounded, one of whom has since died. A piece of the breech of the gun, weighing about six hundred pounds, passed through Lieutenant Foster's and Paymaster Healey's rooms, and then lodged in the wheel-house, where it tore away some of the buckets. As the monster fragment passed through it took everything with it, but, fortunately, without injuring any person or doing them any harm except covering them with splinters and debris.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Joseph F. Scoville, at one time Private Secretary to John C. Calhoun, died in this city this morning. It will be recollected that he recently received a warning from Gen. Dix, on account of his correspondence to the London *Herald*.

New Advertisements.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—There will be a Special Train to Rosehill Cemetery THIS AFTERNOON, Leaving the Milwaukee Depot at [illegible] P. M. Fare 25 cents out and back. F. H. BENSON, Supt.

NOTICE TO SEAMEN.—At a special Meeting of the Chicago Seamen's Union, held at its Hall SATURDAY, June 25th, it was unanimously ... [illegible] ... Two Dollars ($2.00) per day ...

KEEP COOL.—Real English Ducks and Drills, in white, drab and mixed colors, of the BEST QUALITIES AND NEWEST MODES, which we are making to order in the most approved style ... ELY'S, 8 Tremont Block.

WILLIAM BEATON, PLUMBER, 70 DEARBORN STREET.

TRUCK WAGON.—A medium size two-horse Truck Wagon WANTED. Apply to LAUD, WILLIAMS & YOUNG, Wholesale Grocers, 15 River street.

A NICE TWO STORY FRAME House of eleven rooms ... [illegible] ... Metropolitan Block.

CABINET ORGANS.

CONGRATULATE you on the introduction of a new musical instrument ... L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

AVERY effective church organ ... NEW YORK EXAMINER.

BEST of their class of which we have any knowledge.

MORE THAN 200 EMINENT ORGANISTS ...

IN every respect far superior to everything ... GEO. W. MORGAN.

NEVER have seen anything of the kind which interested me so much. GOTTSCHALK.

EXCEEDS, in my estimation, every other instrument of its class ... THOMAS HASTINGS.

THE favorable testimony of nearly every organist ... NEW YORK WORLD.

ONE looking them will satisfy the most fastidious ... NEW YORK OBSERVER.

RARELY very effective and beautiful instruments. LOWELL MASON.

GRAND accompaniment when the congregation ...

A compared with Melodeons, Harmoniums, &c., the Cabinet Organ is certainly superior ... WILLIAM MASON.

NEXT to an organ ... NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW.

SURPASSES everything in this line I have seen ... JOHN ZUNDEL.

PRICES, $95 TO $550.

In plain or Elegant Cases, with one to twelve Stops.

Cabinet Organs made only by MASON & HAMLIN, of Boston.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

... ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street, Chicago. Wholesale Agents for the Northwest.

WILL THE PERSON WHO took out "TITAN" from the Young Men's Library ... [illegible]

PERSONAL.—Frank Harrington, ... [illegible]

ENGINEER WANTED.—A Man ... [illegible]

New Advertisements.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION. IN BRYAN HALL, Wednesday, June 29th, at 2½ O'Clock, P. M.

The real estate ... [illegible] ... NO BY-BIDDING OR DECEPTION OF ANY KIND ALLOWED ...

SOUTH WATER STREET—[illegible]

NORTH WATER STREET—[illegible]

CANAL STREET—[illegible]

KINZIE STREET—[illegible]

RANDOLPH STREET—[illegible]

WELLS STREET—[illegible]

MADISON STREET—[illegible]

OAKENWALD—A beautiful lot fronting Woodland Park ... [illegible]

MICHIGAN, WABASH, INDIANA, PRAIRIE AND CALUMET AVENUES ... [illegible]

WEST WASHINGTON STREET—[illegible]

WEST LAKE STREET—[illegible]

RIVER LOT—[illegible]

LOWE, 100D PROPERTY CHEAP—[illegible]

... THOS. S. BRYAN ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

LAND WARRANTS Purchased at Advanced Prices. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. W. S. MORSE, Agent. Office of BUXTON & CO., Bankers, ... P. O. Box 436.

FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. GILES, BRO. & CO., 142 Lake Street. ... FINE FRENCH CLOCKS, Silver Plated Goods, &c. MANUFACTURERS FOR THE TRADE OF THE "CHICAGO COMMERCIAL" GOLD PEN. Wholesale Agents for American Clock Company, and Rogers, Smith & Co's Plated Ware. GILES, BRO. & CO., 142 LAKE STREET.

PALM FANS, MIRRORS, RATTLES, CHECKERS, DOMINOES, AT CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO'S NOTION AND TOY BAZAAR, 175 LAKE STREET, SIGN OF THE YANKEE.

CHICAGO TURBINE WATER WHEEL. Cast solid, with Wrought Buckets. ... Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths AND ALL MILL FURNISHINGS. T. W. BAXTER & CO., ... Post Office Box [illegible].

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, the Great National Picture, WASHINGTON IRVING And his Literary Friends, BY F. O. C. DARLEY AND C. SCHUSSELE, Now open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. At Reed's Temple of Music, Corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts. ADMITTANCE .... 25 CENTS.

EYE & EAR. Cross Eye Straightened ... [illegible] ... 11 Randolph street, Chicago.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM. Cures Croup Every Time. Cures Tickling in the Throat. Cures the Most Stubborn Cough. Cures Chills and Fever. Cures Influenza and Sore Throat. Cures Asthma and Relieves Consumption. Cures all if the directions are strictly followed, or the money will be refunded.

LORD & SMITH, GENERAL AGENTS. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY, FOR Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings, Private Residences, Seminaries, Churches, Greenhouses, &c. &c. ... Durability, Simplicity and ECONOMY OF FUEL. MURRAY & GOLD, 114 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

FIRE WORKS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT L. A. TALCOTT'S, FRUIT AND FIRE WORK DEPOT, 67 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ... Orders filled at the Shortest Notice.

NEW ORLEANS AND CAIRO RAILROAD LINE. ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1864.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

From reliable sources of information we are satisfied of the truth of certain leading facts bearing on the present prospects of Grant against Lee, which are full of significance and hope. The effect of the punishment which Grant gave the rebel armies in the battles of the Wilderness, has been made more and more apparent in every encounter since. The rebels no longer seek the battle with their former eagerness, nor fight with their former confidence and ardor. That battle proved the fact that the Army of the Potomac under Grant was fully able to whip the rebel army under Lee in any encounter, and both Grant and Lee have since conducted their operations with reference to that one leading and all important fact. Grant steadily, boldly, with a grand and impressive courage and confidence that are sublime, moves his army from point to point, always inviting battle; Lee follows him, always declining to accept save where the superiority of the ground will make up for that relative inferiority in his arms, which the great ten days' battle in the Wilderness made manifest. Every new point to which Grant moves is more dangerous to Richmond, and renders it more and more seemingly imperative on Lee to [illegible] offensive, which Lee as constantly declines to [illegible], or is so easily worsted in the attempt, that it amounts only to a reconnoissance.

At Spottsylvania Lee put forth, with his most fiery and vehement energy, and his most desperate and persistent determination the utmost fighting strength of his army. He left no point of assault untried to obtain the prestige of victory in that first great conflict with the ready, fertile, obstinate, persevering and previously victorious Grant. But Grant held his position, and Lee, who had been obliged to retreat from his entrenchments on the Rapidan to meet Grant on the Po, could barely hold his own in a conflict in which he either must drive Grant back to Culpepper from whence he started, or concede his own defeat. Before Lee's army had rested from this first severe failure, Grant flanked that Spottsylvania entrenchments, and Lee retired to the North Anna, with but a feeble attempt to assail Grant in his new position. Immediately Grant flanks the North Anna by crossing the Pamunkey, and Lee again retires, still renewing with feeble efforts, no where marked by the desperate courage and confidence displayed at Spottsylvania, the attempt to drive Grant from his new position.

It is at least doubtful whether Grant ever expected to take Richmond from the north side. There was, however, one contingency which would have rendered it possible. Could he have induced Lee to have divided his army between the north and south sides of the Chickahominy, as McClellan did for months, Grant could have assailed it in detail despite any strength of position, and crushed it into Richmond. The battle of Coal Harbor was a reconnoissance by Grant to ascertain whether his efforts to accomplish this had succeeded. Ten minutes fighting, however, proved that Lee had not committed the error.

Had Grant succeeded in driving the rebel army through Richmond, leaving their retreat open to the west and south, however, it would not have accomplished all at which he aimed, and might still have involved a lengthy and indecisive campaign. Lee could have retired to Lynchburg or into North Carolina, where Grant could not as well pen him up, or capture or annihilate his entire army as at Richmond, where Grant threatens wholly to sever Lee's communications, without endangering his own. We look with much greater confidence to his present plan of attacking Richmond from the south and southwest. By cutting off Lee's communications, it will so endanger his supplies as to compel Lee to assume the offensive, to fight and beat off Grant by throwing his own army against Grant's entrenchments. By cutting off Lee's line of retreat it will, as in the cases of Donelson and Vicksburg, leave no other resort to Lee but absolute victory over Grant's army, or the unconditional surrender and annihilation of his own. Now that Grant has moved to the south and rear of Richmond it is plain to all, that in no way but by such a strategic plan could the result of Grant's campaign be made so overwhelmingly decisive, if successful.

We are now no longer in fear of Richmond being reinforced from Johnston's army, or Johnston from Richmond. Grant is now between Johnston and Lee, as at Vicksburg he was between Johnston and Pemberton. The immediately future movements of Gen. Grant will doubtless be directed to getting still more completely the control of the Southern and Western communications of Richmond. By his last movement the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad was effectually severed. When he shall have effectually cut off the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and the James River Canal, Richmond will be, as was Vicksburg, cut off from the rest of the Confederacy. Lee will be, as was Pemberton, confronted by starvation if he rests, and by defeat if he fights, with no alternative but to attack in its defenses, and defeat a superior force which has already demonstrated its superiority in every battle from the Wilderness to Petersburg, or surrender "by force of circumstances." Such is Grant's obvious plan. Its success will be decisive—ending the rebellion. Its failure would be dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union. It can only fail for want of men. Grant can only want men because the Government can not get them. The Government can only get them by the repeal of the three hundred dollar clause. That repeal can only be prevented by the votes of professedly Union men in Congress. Dare they vote for Lee? If not let them vote for Grant!

"ALL FOR LINCOLN."

Every Union paper in the United States, published in the English language, which has yet declared itself, on the Presidential question, is for Lincoln and Johnson. Every paper which sustains the war is for Lincoln and Johnson, except only an ephemeral periodical calling itself the *New Nation* which is owned by Fremont and edited by one of his staff. The New York *Herald* neither sustains the war nor anything else, except James Gordon Bennett, Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, and James Gordon Bennett, Junior, and thus far it has not damaged Mr. Lincoln's prospects by its hostility. The moment it does it will commence retailing small lies in favor of Mr. Lincoln, which will injure him more than all it has ever told against him. B. Gratz Brown, editor of the Missouri *Democrat*, and a prominent leader of the Missouri radicals, though a signer of the Cleveland call, did not attend the Cleveland meeting, and has since come out for Lincoln and Johnson. The New York *Tribune* and *Post* wheel gracefully into the support of the Baltimore nominees though their first choice would have fallen upon other men; and now in addition to the undivided support of every Union journal in the country, the honest Democratic journals are wheeling into column with the Union party in support of Lincoln and Johnson. The most prominent of these, because the most prominent Democratic journal of the country is the Boston *Herald*, than which no new England paper wields a larger or more respectable influence. The fact is that, as the diverse elements of the coming campaign crystallize into their true form and nature, it will be seen that the Union party is not a mere party, but that it is the whole people. The people will elect their President with an unexampled unanimity, and the Copperheads will slink into their holes with unprecedented celerity.

RICHARDSON AMONG THE RIOTERS.

It will be remembered that, just prior to the breaking out of the New York July riots of last summer, and, as one of the most effective agencies in producing them, a "Peace" mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, which was addressed by Andrews the rioter, now undergoing his sentence, by Chauncey Burr, who was even more conspicuous in leading the riots than Andrews, by Edson Blankman, the general counsel for the rioters, and by Fernando Wood, generally believed to have been the main spring and moving spirit of the whole outbreak. It was supposed by some that this peace meeting accomplished its whole object in bringing about the subsequent riots, but it appears that it laid the egg, in the form of an executive State committee, then and there appointed, out of which are to be hatched further "Peace" mass meetings, and further Copperhead riots. The time is as appropriate as before. The local militia all are, or soon will be, at the front as before. It is therefore seemingly safe to stir up a riot. A draft for men will soon be ordered as before. This will supply the incentive to a riot. Vallandigham has returned to kindle the fire in Ohio—as before.

So the State Committee of the July riots of 1863 has assembled at the Astor House, and held a consultation *with closed doors*, thus manifesting the first indication of conscious [illegible]. Fernando Wood, genius of the [illegible], called the meeting to order; Chauncey Burr, the Falstaff of the riots, addressed it. These two men are widely known, having been advertised by their infamy. No other person was present whose name we ever before seen honored by an appearance in the smallest newspaper print, though it is stated that some sixty persons attended.

One of the objects of the movement is to bully the Chicago Convention into nominating a peace candidate on a peace platform, by sending a committee of one from each Congressional District, not as delegates, but to "influence" the delegates to adopt their platform. Fernando Wood, when asked if he would support McClellan, if nominated on a war platform at Chicago, declined to answer. When asked if he would oppose him if so nominated, he also declined, but said he had no idea the Convention would bring about any such result.

It is into this whirlpool of the smallest and most ignominious of all small fry, that we find the Hon. Mr. Richardson of Illinois, drifting like a rotten porpoise into a maelstrom, to be sucked down into timely oblivion. This individual holds his present position by the votes of those to whom he had pledged himself for the support of the war. We are informed that his letter advocating the peace doctrine surprised even those present. Had not his infamy already become conspicuous by its stench, it would far more have surprised those who voted for him. For the traitors who thus deceive honest democrats into voting them into office on the pretence that they are for the Union, and who use the power of their office for the rebellion, we have but one charitable suggestion, viz., that the same underground railroad to Canada, heretofore travelled by fugitive slaves, will continue to run for the benefit of fugitive rebels and Copperheads, under the wise, enlightened, and eminently chivalrous regulation, "no colored persons allowed on this train."

A SNOB SNUBBED.

The New York *World*, which begs to be styled "democratic"—a name implying respect for the people as the governing power—thus accounts for Mr. Lincoln's success before the people of Illinois:

"He succeeded because all the bad passions of an ignorant multitude had been aroused, because ignorant people are liable to mistake words for facts, and sounds for ideas, moral questions for political matters. The population of all cities, the [illegible] ... In short, he succeeded because the people of Illinois forgot, in a fatal hour, that the application of absolute maxims to the administration of public affairs is deadly to the administration, and deadly to the country in which those maxims are applied."

The "ignorant multitude," "ignorant people," the "population that did not discriminate, but forgot," &c., &c., here referred to are the more intelligent of the people of Illinois. The *World* has an innate contempt for the "ignorant multitudes" of the Northern States generally, coupled with an intense admiration for the "enlightened and refined chivalry of the South." Such is the nature of the "World's" pseudo "democracy," which consists of negro-breeding run to seed. It is gratifying to know that its sentiments of respect for the people of Illinois are returned by them with every assurance of their most profound and distinguished contempt.

NEWS.

At Fernando Wood's late "peace" meeting in New York, most of the Copperheads declared, notwithstanding the great obligations the Copperhead party is under to McClellan for his numerous defeats, that he would not be so satisfactory to them as a candidate for the Presidency, on the "peace" platform, as would Fremont. This is upon the principle that one who is always "on the fence" is less likely to reach the other side, than one who is on his way over.

The Richmond papers upbraid John Cochrane, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Fremont ticket, with ... forgetting the vow he uttered in a speech at Richmond, that if the Federal Government should attempt to coerce the South, he (Cochrane) would be found sword in hand on the side of Old Virginia.

The Richmond papers should not ask from Gen Cochrane a literal compliance with his vow, which by so doing he would expose Gen. Cochrane to personal danger. Gen. Cochrane complies with it as substantially and more safely when he runs on the Copperhead ticket for Vice-President. He does thereby present himself sword in hand, though he holds it by the blade instead of the hilt, and in the attitude of surrender. None can deny, however, that he is "found on the side of Old Virginia."

RIGHT BETWEEN THE EYES.—The Louisville *Journal*, eager to do the dirty work of slavery, remarks:

"The Abolitionists advocate amalgamation; but before they practice it, they will have to get the consent of the nigger, and the nigger is getting proud."

To which the Louisville *Press* responds with the following stinger:

"Heretofore the patriarchal aristocracy have not consulted the nigger, but *practiced* amalgamation at will, and were always proud."

Of course what the Louisville *Journal* opposes is not the amalgamation, but the necessity of "getting the consent of the nigger." This doubtless appears to the *Journal* to unsettle one of the very foundations of society, if not utterly to destroy the freedom of the press. The *Journal* stands affected—almost to tears!

☞ The Right Rev. Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, has just received a rescriptum from Rome, dated 10th of April, 1864, by which a concession to soldiers and sailors, obtained from the Sovereign Pontiff in the Holy Week of 1860, and augmented subsequently in Rome, is now continued for ten years. By it all soldiers and sailors, and their families, in service in the army or navy of the United States, are dispensed from abstinence all days of the year except six, namely: The eve of Christmas; Ash Wednesday; the three last days of Lent, and the eve of the Assumption.

☞ An attempt was made on Wednesday last to launch the ocean monitor Puritan at New York, but she stuck to the ways and the attempt failed. Another effort will be made as soon as proper machinery can be perfected.

☞ "I have ridden," says an army correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, over nearly all the roads in the region we have traversed, between the Rappahannock and the James, and I have barely seen one school-house. Curiosity led me to enter. Every seat was furnished with a spittoon.

Petersburg.

Petersburg was a handsome and flourishing post town, and port of entry of Dinwiddie county, Va., on the right or south bank of the Appomattox River, at the crossing of the Great Southern Railroad, twenty-two miles south of Richmond, and ten miles from James River at City Point. It was the third town of Virginia in respect of population, and possessed extensive facilities for business. Vessels of one hundred tons can ascend the rivers to the landing, six miles below. The south side railroad has its eastern terminus at this place, and the Appomattox Railroad connected it with City Point at the mouth of the river. The large vessels engaged in the trade at Petersburg discharge their cargoes at City Point. Large quantities of flour and tobacco were exported from this place. The quantity of tobacco exported in 1851 amounted to 7,222 hogsheads; in 1852, to 10,489 hogsheads; in 1853, to 11,465 hogsheads. Petersburg was well built, and contained two churches of the Presbyterians, two of the Methodists, two of the Episcopalians, one of the Baptists, one of the Catholics, besides several places of worship for the colored people. It had also three banks, several cotton factories, one woolen factory, two rope-walks, one iron furnace, six forges, and numerous mills of various kinds. Three newspapers were published there. The falls of the river, which arrest the ascent of the tide immediately above Petersburg, furnish extensive water power. Around these falls a canal has been constructed, by which means small boats ascend the river for about one hundred miles. The limits of the borough include the decayed village of Blandford, in Prince George county, which was once superior to Petersburg in some respects. The remains of its church were among the most interesting and picturesque ruins of Virginia. In 1815, a great fire occurred there, by which nearly four hundred houses were consumed. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 454 tons registered, and 2,110 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 2,091 tons were employed in the coal trade, and 359 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were sixteen (tons, 10,147) of which five (tons 2,773) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were ten (tons, 4,109), six of which (tons, 3,208) were in foreign bottoms. The population in 1850 was 14,010, and in 1860 about 18,300. Richmond, the objective point of Gen. Grant's movement, contained, in 1850, a population of 27,570, and in 1854, 38,000. At the commencement of the war, the population was about 40,000. Petersburg is the grand center for five lines of railroads. The City Point road, 10 miles long; the Norfolk road, 80 miles long; the Great Western road, 164 miles to Weldon, and 160 miles to Wilmington; the Petersburg and Lynchburg road, 130 miles; and the Richmond and Petersburg road, 22 miles.

The Atlantic.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for July is already at hand, and begins the fourteenth volume. Its contents are as follows:

The Wife's Story, by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills;" Palingenesis, by Henry W. Longfellow; Glorying in the Goad, by Gail Hamilton; Saadi, by Ralph Waldo Emerson; The Return of the Birds, by William Cullen Bryant; Wet-weather Work, by Donald G. Mitchell; Mexico, by G. Reynolds; The Rim, Part III, conclusion, by Harriett E. Prescott; Watching; On Horseback into Oregon, by Fitz Hugh Ludlow; Ice Period in America, by Louis Agassiz; House and Home Papers, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; Hawthorne, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; A Scene from the Dolliver Romance, by Nathaniel Hawthorne; In Memory of J. W. and R. W., by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Currency, by George S. Lang; Mysteries, by Francis Williams; The May Campaign in Virginia, by "Carleton;" Reviews and Literary Notices.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

Military Review of the Situation Before Petersburg.

The Strategy of a Week.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR PETERSBURG, Tuesday June 21, 1864.

THE SITUATION IN ITS GENERAL ASPECTS.

Regarded in its most general relations, the present situation of the armies operating against Richmond, presents an aspect identical with that which has already thrice met us—in front of Spottsylvania Court House, before the lines of the South Anna, and on the Chickahominy.

The strategic problem, executed with entire success, has given way to a tactical problem, which stubbornly bids defiance to our efforts to solve. In a stroke of masterly generalship, this army was taken up from the Chickahominy, conveyed over an interval of over fifty miles, transported across two formidable rivers, and in two days was planted before Petersburg—the key to Richmond. But, Petersburg, the richly merited prize of the most boldly conceived and the most brilliantly executed military conception of the war, by one of those vexatious accidents that checker the history of military operations, failed to be won. In vain a stroke of genius outwitted the astute General who commands the foremost army of the rebellion, threw him, from his central position to one exterior to us, delayed him two days, and brought this army in front of Petersburg four-and-twenty hours before a man of the enemy had crossed the James River.

The defences of Petersburg fell a prize to the rapidity of this great movement. Its line of works, formidable in character and of old construction, was carried, or rather surprised and taken by our advanced column. A few militia and old men and boys of the town hastily gathered up for the occasion, were all that met Gen. Smith in a line of works south of Petersburg, which, if properly garrisoned, could have bade defiance to the whole army of the Potomac, and must have reduced us to the necessity of siege operations. Butler, too, on the north side of the Appomattox, broke through the imperfect obstacle he met, and seized the main line of railroad communication leading from Richmond.

Never was the Caesarian maxim, "Count nothing done until all is done," more strikingly illustrated. A few hours more daylight, the arrival of a column of troops, delayed a few miles back, would have secured these conquests to us as a permanent possession. At 7:30 o'clock in the evening of Wednesday last, Gen. Smith, with a simple skirmish line, took the whole line of field works covered by his front. Had the prearranged programme been carried out, whereby another corps was to have connected and co-operated with him, the whole line would have been taken, and, the victory followed up, Petersburg would that night have been in our hands.

How this design failed of realization is worthy of explanation.

HOW WE FAILED TO TAKE PETERSBURG.

When, early on Wednesday morning, the second corps had effected the passage of the James River at Windmill Point, Gen. Hancock was met by a dispatch from the Commanding General directing him that, if provisions had arrived, he should ration his men before proceeding toward Petersburg. Just at this time he received information, seemingly reliable, and conveyed, I believe, by an engineer officer who had just come up from the pontoon bridge, to the effect that the transports had arrived with supplies. This fact Gen. Hancock communicated to the Commanding General, stating that he would soon begin issuing rations, and would then move forward as directed.

The information proved to be a mistake—a lamentable mistake—the transports had not arrived. Yet this simple error caused a delay in the movement of Hancock's corps of five hours and a half. His column joined Gen. Smith's troops at 1 o'clock on the morning of Thursday. But had he been up earlier by the difference noted of five and a half hours, he would have reached the front at 7:30 on the evening of Wednesday, which was precisely the moment at which Gen. Smith made his attack!

Thursday morning revealed a new actor on the stage—a new element introduced into the problem.

While our troops were coming up during the night, Beauregard also came up, and the reconnoissance of Thursday morning developed him in force in a line hastily thrown up during the night, and a little closer to the town, but still strong enough to check our advance. The militia was relieved—Beauregard's force, numbering thirty thousand men, and reinforced by the addition of Bushrod Johnson's command, took their places. Men of a very different mettle these, from the crude soldiers to whom the defence of Petersburg had been intrusted.

It is true the assaults of the two succeeding days drove the enemy from their temporary position, but it was only to fall back on a line hugging the town, which Beauregard was preparing in the meanwhile, and which, constantly strengthened during the interval that has since elapsed, stands between us and the desired point as formidable an obstacle as any we have yet encountered.

This line was assaulted along our entire front on Saturday last in an engagement, the details of which I shall presently recount. The attack was similar in character to that made on the lines of the Chickahominy on the 3d inst. It resulted, like that, in serious loss of life, and its issue was of a similar kind—that is, we failed to carry our point.

A like untoward fortune attend the attack of Gen Butler on that portion of the rebel position lying north of the Appomattox. Meeting, like Smith, with but feeble resistance from the local troops in the attack on Thursday, he seized the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, and destroyed it in part; but Longstreet's arrival compelled General Butler to withdraw his command to his original line.

BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Thus it was that this golden moment was lost. And in this situation the united armies of Meade and Butler now envelop Petersburg in about the quadrant of a circle—Butler's force (the 10th and 18th army corps,) being placed north of the Appomattox, facing Petersburg on the eastern side, and the army of the Potomac fronting it from the south, in a line stretching from the Appomattox across the Petersburg & Suffolk Railroad, where our left rests on Poo Creek.

This much that you may see we are not in Petersburg, as you fancied a day or two ago. Yet we are surprisingly near it. The line of rebel works, on a commanding ridge south of the city, taken by Smith on Wednesday, are but two miles from Petersburg, and thence one looks right into the "Cockade City," which lies in the valley of the Appomattox. But our line is now advanced far beyond these works, and in places not over half a mile from the town, which lies perfectly under the range of our batteries, and has already received quite a number of accidental shells.

In this state of facts I readily anticipate the question, "Why, then, is the city not shelled?" To any one who has a conception of the ground, there is a ready reply to this question. Petersburg lies in a hollow, and is commanded both by the heights on the south, which are in our possession, and by the heights on the north, which are in the enemy's possession. Now, the assault which carries Petersburg must also be prepared to push over the river and carry the heights beyond dominating it; for otherwise it could soon be made much too hot a place to be comfortable. In any other view the shelling of Petersburg would be a useless enterprise; and if we take the bombardment of Fredericksburg as a measure, would cost as much more in ammunition than the amount to which we might damage the town.

PETERSBURG NOT BESIEGED.

If this outline of the present situation be intelligible, it will have made manifest how absurd is the notion which has been expressed in the northern press, that Petersburg is in a state of siege. Such a phrase, as marking a mere stultification of ideas, might be allowed to pass unnoticed; but it is calculated to give altogether erroneous impressions, both of the present position and of the future prospects of the army. A *siege*, in any other than the loosest use of the term, can only be applied to an army *investing a city and planted on or interrupting its communications*. Now we neither invest Petersburg nor are we planted on nor have we interrupted its communications.

THE MILITARY IMPORTANCE OF PETERSBURG.

This exposition, while showing that we hold no such relations to Petersburg and its communications as to claim its being under siege, yet brings out clearly the commanding importance of this point, with reference to any operations against Richmond by this line. Petersburg is, in fact, the key to Richmond; and the elaborate construction of its defences furnishes a standard of the high value set upon it by the rebel military engineers. Viewed from a military point of view, it forms a powerfully fortified *tête de pont*, covering the passage of the river and the main line of communications from Richmond southward.

Its relations with that capital are, in fact, almost identical with those held by Baltimore toward Washington; and were the rebels in possession of the former point they would not menace our capital more than we would Richmond, were we once in possession of Petersburg. In fact, not as much—for, even were Baltimore in the hands of the rebels, Washington would still have its water communications, while Richmond is isolated from it. The rebel defensive line was drawn around the city at a distance of about two miles from it, and formed a set of detached redoubts after what is known as the "German system."

Of these works, there were seventeen, mounting from six to eighteen guns each. They were beautiful in design and powerful in construction, equal to the fortifications around Washington, and connected by an infantry parapet, the strongest I have yet seen in my experience over all parts of the theatre of war.

That they were left so inadequately defended as they were, therefore, can only be accounted for on the hypothesis—which, indeed, is no longer a hypothesis, but an ascertained fact—that Gen. Grant's manœuvres deceived Lee, whose army was still a day's march off when this line of defenses fell into our hands. The rapidity with which Beauregard was hurried forward to the defence of Petersburg, and the tenacity with which it has since been held, are the best evidence of the kind of resistance we should have met had not Gen. Grant been beforehand with Lee.

I have adverted to the nature of Beauregard's defence of Petersburg. This has been a matter of remark with the ablest heads in the army; it rivals his defense of Charleston, and stamps him one of the most skillful soldiers in the rebel army. And certainly this estimate is not weakened, but, on the contrary, heightened by a fact which has astonished every one here. It is this: the army of the Potomac has not yet met in front of Petersburg a single man belonging to Lee's army proper—not a man of the three corps of Longstreet, Ewell or Hill. The force defending Petersburg consists exclusively of the army of Beauregard, with such accession outside of the army of Northern Virginia as he may have received.

To the natural query as to where Lee's army is, I can speak with no fullness of assurance. There may be a corps in front of Butler, and it is well known that, five days ago, Ewell's corps was sent after Hunter. The other corps is probably preparing another defensive line, in case Petersburg should fall.

[The writer then goes on to describe the movement from the Chickahominy to the James, and how Lee was outwitted. They, the rebels, fancied that the withdrawal from the Chickahominy was an attempt to make another turning on their right flank—that passing the Chickahominy, we would turn up its Southern side, advance to Malvern Hills, and thence attempt to make our way up to Richmond by the North bank of the James, our left wing resting upon that stream, and the gunboats covering our advance. Lee acted upon this presumption, and filled with this idea drew his army down all the distance from the Chickahominy to Malvern Hills, and threw it across the path he fancied Grant was panting to seize. The writer concludes his accounts of operations as follows:]

SMITH'S OPERATIONS OF WEDNESDAY—THE WORKS OF PETERSBURG.

On Tuesday night, the command of Gen. Smith arrived by transports in the Appomattox, and on the morning of Wednesday, the 15th, passed that river by a pontoon bridge above Point of Rocks, and began its march toward Petersburg. On landing, Gen. Smith's two divisions of Brooks and Martindale were joined by Hink's division of colored troops, and by Kautz's cavalry division.

The colored division followed the cavalry, and being formed in line of battle, pushed forward and carried an outer line of rifle pits before Brooks' division, which was to form on the left for a flanking movement, could get into position. Disposition was then made to carry the main line of works, and this, with preliminary skirmishing, consumed the whole afternoon. At 7:30 the line was formed, with Brooks on the centre, Martindale on the right, and the colored division on the left with sixteen guns in position. The skirmish line was thrown forward, and *this, without the aid of the line of battle, assaulted and entered the works*, taking thirteen redoubts, sixteen guns, several colors, and between three and four hundred prisoners.

To the colored troops belongs the honor of having three of the redoubts and six of the guns; and there is the utmost disposition to give them full credit for their steady behavior under fire. It is true, the resistance was not strong, and the works were most imperfectly manned; and these facts should be taken into account that we may not over estimate the value of this test of the fighting qualities of the blacks. But duly considering all these, they did bravely and well, and their conduct has gone far to modify the current opinion of our officers adverse to their ability to stand in line of battle.

THE OPERATIONS OF THURSDAY—HANCOCK, SMITH AND BUTLER.

On Thursday morning, 16th, Hancock's corps took position, relieving the divisions of Hinks and Brooks. Birney advanced one brigade of his division and drove the enemy a considerable distance. In the afternoon the 9th corps came up and took position on the left of the 2d, and at 6 o'clock in the evening the divisions of Barlow and Birney, of the 2d, in conjunction with the 9th corps and a portion of Smith's, assaulted the position to which the enemy had withdrawn after leaving the line of redoubts. The assault was not attended with much success, and was continued during the night without accomplishing any results of moment.

The rebels were able to offer stout resistance to our advance on Thursday, because they had in the meantime been heavily reinforced; but in the process of doing this they were compelled to weaken their force at Bermuda Hundred, in the course of which a blunder occurred that was promptly taken advantage of by Gen. Butler.

It appears that the orders were that the troops should not be withdrawn until the head of Longstreet's column, which had the advance of Lee's army, and was making a forced march in the direction of Petersburg, should arrive. *Instead of waiting, however, Beauregard withdrew early on Thursday morning.* On becoming aware of this, Gen. Butler advanced Gen. Terry's corps, (commands of Fisher, Ames and Turner,) to develope the whereabouts of the enemy. Advancing, they struck the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, which was entirely uncovered by the rebel evacuation. Turner and Ames tore up portions of the track for two or three miles in the vicinity of Port Walthal Junction, while Gens. Terry and Foster moved up on the turnpike toward Richmond. They had not advanced far, however, when they discovered Longstreet's column, led by the division of Pickett, marching by the flank. Gen. Terry made skillful disposition of his small force of about 4,000 and succeeded in delaying the advance of the rebels for an hour or two, when he received orders to retire to his old position.

OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY—BURNSIDE AND HANCOCK.

At daylight of Friday, 17th, Burnside on the left of Hancock, and supported by Miles, of the First Division, Second Corps, made an assault on the right of the enemy's line which had not yet been carried. It captured three redoubts, five guns, three colors and four hundred and fifty prisoners. After this the different divisions of the Second Corps were thrown forward; but though their losses were heavy, they achieved no success. On the right, one division of the Sixth Corps, (Neill's,) and one division of the Eighteenth, (Martindale's) pushed out simultaneously and drove the enemy in very handsomely for three-quarters of a mile. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, another advance was made by the Ninth Corps—division of Willcox and Ledlie. Warren's Corps, connecting on the left, was also pushed forward to cover that flank. The results on Friday's operation were of a mingled nature—successes and reverses. What is most to be regretted is our loss—Hancock on Thursday and Friday having lost not less than 2,500; Warren 2,000, and Burnside 1,500.

THE ACTION OF SATURDAY—THE ATTEMPT TO CARRY THE TOWN BY STORM.

During the night of Friday, the enemy abandoned all that portion of the second line which had not been carried during the two previous days, and retired to the third line, which they had meanwhile been constructing. Hereupon, the commanding General, resolved to make an assault along the whole line for the purpose of carrying the town. This action, therefore separates itself from the assaults of the two previous days, which may be looked upon as of the nature of preliminary operations. This was an action which was designed to be decisive of operations on the present position. Three different assaults were made during the day—at 4 in the morning, at noon, and at 4 in the afternoon. Space would fail me, even if it was possible for you, away from the ground to appreciate the maze of tactics through which the bloody action of Saturday wrought its way. We gained ground; it brought our front close to the rebel lines; but it failed to give up the coveted position, and after severe losses on the part of the Second, Fifth and Ninth Corps, night found the enemy still in possession of his works covering Petersburg.

THE SEQUEL AND THE PROSPECT.

Since the indecisive engagement of Saturday, there has, up to the hour of writing, been no renewal of the attempt to carry the lines of Petersburg.

Of the prospect I know nothing more than the suggestions of inference; but the lull is of a kind similar to that which followed the action of Coal Harbor, and I hazard the prediction that you may once more turn your eyes away from the front held by the confronting force, and endeavor to conjecture what new stroke will be made by the fertile brain that has already displayed such fertility of resources, in a campaign without its parallel in the history of warfare.

WM. SWINTON.

THE PEACE SNEAKS IN COUNCIL.

Fernando Wood's Views on the Campaign.

Meeting of Fernando Wood's Central Committee.

[From the N. Y. Herald, June 23d.]

The State Committee, appointed at the peace meeting held at Cooper Institute in the summer of 1863, assembled at the Astor House at noon yesterday, for the purpose of marking out their course for the Presidential campaign. There were some sixty persons in attendance, including men from New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey and some other States, who came here to consult with the committee; also several others from this city, who are not members of the committee, but were invited to attend. Their consultation was held with closed doors.

The meeting was called to order by Fernando Wood, and Judge Onderdonk was chosen Chairman and Mr. Sweet Secretary.

A large number of letters were read from Democrats—among them one from Hon. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, advocating the peace doctrine, to the surprise of many present. Letters were also received from Hon. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, and other Democrats from that State; several prominent Democrats from Pennsylvania, also from New England States, as well as a number of the Western States. The writers of a number of the letters were men who, during the first two years of the war, were set down as War Democrats.

Speeches were made by several parties, including the Hon. Chauncey Burr and E. A. Lawrence Gallagher, of Connecticut, and a general comparison of views by nearly all of them. One gentleman desired the committee to declare itself in favor of nominating its own candidate, and having no connection with the war elements of the party, or the Chicago Convention; but this did not seem to go down very well. It was thought by many to be sticking on technicalities and cutting their own throats. The general sentiment appeared to be to prevail upon the Chicago Convention, if possible, to nominate an anti-war Democrat, or at least a person not committed to the war, and to adopt an out and out peace platform. This view of the course that they should adopt was concurred in by a large majority, much to the disgust of three or four active supporters of the straight nomination.

Fernando Wood was subjected to considerable cross-questioning. He was asked if he intended to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention. He declined to commit himself in advance of the meeting of the Convention. He was then asked if Gen McClellan was nominated there and placed upon a war platform would he support him? Mr. Wood again declined to commit himself, declaring that he preferred to wait and see what the Convention did. He had no idea that the Convention would bring about any such result. A great deal was said and done of this nature under the discussion as to whether they should take any steps to operate upon the Chicago Convention.

It was finally decided that [illegible] should be taken [illegible] different [illegible] the Chicago Convention [illegible] cratic party and the people [illegible] press. In this connection [illegible] Connecticut, [illegible] party of Connecticut would not [illegible] other but a peace candidate on a peace platform, and that he was authorized [illegible] Seymour, of that State, to [illegible] views at this meeting.

It was finally resolved that a mass meeting should be held in this city on Wednesday evening of next week, to express the views of the peace party and to adopt a platform, and, if thought advisable, a committee of one from each Congressional district of this State, not to ask admission into the Convention, but to prevail upon the delegates to adopt their platform. Nothing was said about their preferences as to candidates. Some of them, outside unhesitatingly declared that they preferred Fremont to McClellan.

A finance committee was formed of strong financial men from Wall and William streets, most of whom were, on invitation, present to raise the money to pay the expenses incurred at the mass meeting. A committee was appointed on printing, another on speakers, and it is understood that they will get Vallandigham to speak if possible. The mass meeting is to be called by Judge Onderdonk.

A committee of seven was also appointed to select one man from each Congressional district to go to Chicago and present resolutions to the mass meeting for their approval, provided that it shall be deemed advisable when the time comes. That committee are Dinning, of Steuben; J. R. Brown, Sherman and Lucius Wright, of this city; Van Allen, of Schuyler, and two others, whose names we did not learn.

An Instructive Correspondence—The Fremont Movement in Western Virginia.

We copy the following juicy correspondence from the Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer*, of Saturday:

WHEELING, W. VA., June 17, 1864.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer:

I enclose you for publication a correspondence which I think will be very interesting; first, as a rich expose of some of the movements to create a Fremont furore; secondly, as a fit reply from an officer of the Government, who has been solicited to co-operate in the swindle. I. D.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 11, 1864.

Major D. H. McPhail, U. S. A.:

DEAR SIR:—I want you to send me the names of two or three or more of the prominent Fremont and Cochrane men in West Virginia, if you know any such. I am chairman of the Sub-National Committee of the Radical Democracy for Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia, and want to communicate with some of our leading friends in West Virginia on the subject of the campaign. Try and serve me as you can in this matter.

"I am preparing to have two Lincoln electoral tickets in Maryland. The anti-Blair men have theirs out.

"The Blair men are arranging to get theirs out. They say they have been cheated by the anti-Blairites, and will go before the people on the popularity of Montgomery Blair, as if anybody cared anything about him. I hope this may divide [illegible]—Honest people may then come by their rights.

"We shall organize at once in this State, at least, so far as anybody will go with us, hold a State Convention, and get our electoral tickets out. The whole of the loyal States will be thoroughly organized on the basis of our principles.

"I do not know your course, but I do hope it will be with us. Lincoln can never be re-elected. His sins alone will prevent that. Andrew Johnson is besides a slaveholder.

"The Democratic party is split in twain forever, between the peace and the war parties; it will make no nominations at Chicago, but will rally personally all other discontents around Fremont, who will never yield his distinct organization.

"I want a sound man in Western Virginia, who is fit to go on the National Committee. Let me hear from you. Truly yours,

"W. G. SNETHEN."

WHEELING, W. V., June 15, 1864.

W. G. Snethen, Esq., Baltimore, Md.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and in reply have to say that since the adjournment of the Cleveland Convention I have not seen nor heard of *one* Fremont and Cochrane man in West Virginia.

Gen. Fremont has some warm friends in this State, and none regret more than do these his present political status; and I am surprised that any true friend of his could not have seen the trick that has been played off on him and them, by such parties as Henry Winter Davis & Company. I never considered the Cleveland Convention from the start as anything but a scheme of a few disappointed politicians, and in addition thereto, a lot of trading politicians, in and out of Congress, ... smart enough they, however, to keep away from ... It ... embarrassing the Administration, in the hope ... and thereby cause Mr. Lincoln to be dropped, and then *their own* (Davis, Vice President, for example) elevated.

"I presume no honest man will for a moment doubt that Davis and his gang plotted for the destruction of Lincoln, notwithstanding their now pretended friendship for him and their hostility to Fremont, for these are their views. [illegible] take their favor in Maryland to the exclusion of its true friends.

"It has turned out with them as I predicted it would, but they were caught in their attempt to sell Lincoln, and I shouldn't wonder if he has not begun to 'see it.'

"I have considered the policy of the President too lenient, but I do not see anything in the policy now being pursued that ought not to be considered radical enough for the newborn advocates of the Monroe doctrine! If my memory serves, this has always been a cardinal feature of the creed of the Democratic party, and no one feature of that creed has received more of abuse from the tongues of such old Whigs as Davis than this one. As a Jackson Democrat I have always been an advocate of this doctrine, and will go as far as the farthest in enforcing it at the proper time, but I will never consent to its use as a means to embarrass the Administration while rebels are in arms against the liberties of the people. Its introduction at the present time was designed to be for no good purpose; hence I can't be [illegible].

"In conclusion, let me say that, however much I might be disposed to favor the election of Fremont, two reasons would prevent me from voting for him as now nominated. First, the platform does not suit me. It savors too much of Republicanism, with no commitment of infidelity, and it offers too many inducements for the rebels of the North and Border States, who call themselves Democrats, to fall into line and move unitedly in phalanx to break down the Government. Second, I have too lively a recollection of that speech of John Cochrane's, delivered at the Maryland Institute Hall in the winter of 1860-61, wherein he was unable to say how a State could be coerced, speaking on that occasion with Buchanan. Possibly he may have since discovered how that thing can be done. No thanks, however, to politicians, but all thanks to the soldiers of the still living Republic. Very truly yours,

D. H. MCPHAIL."

Paris Fashions for Early Summer.

The summer of Paris begins in May. The summer of New York begins nominally in June. When it really begins no meteorologist has ever ventured to decide, for it ends as often and as suddenly as it begins, and the rash people who are tempted into summer fashions today by a thermometer which marks eighty degrees in the shade, are sent weeping to their vapor bath to-morrow with a cold in their heads, and flannel waistcoats about their shivering loins.

In Paris, however, the summer sets in positively, and the world of fashion cuts off its retreat. The *modiste* proclaims its advent and the *Bois de Boulogne* bows to its mandate.

The latest edicts bear most decidedly upon the quotation of hats, and especially upon the decorations of the same. Buds and insects are giving way upon the head of a beauty to the flowers of the field; a modification highly to be commended. The simplest flowers, intermingled with delicate verdure, are the *mode* of the moment.

A charming *chapeau* is described, made of white horsehair, trimmed with a *coquille* of black lace, set on the back like a *secret papillon*, so as to fall upon a *bavolet* of white *tulle*. A band of *ponceau* velvet, set in the bottom of the hat, comes up to the middle, with a bouquet of field flowers and spires of field grass set on one side.

Another hat of equal elegance is in white *tulle*, embroidered and edged with rose-colored silk. Several knots of rose-colored ribbon trim the body of the hat and fasten a large moss rose bud surrounded with leaves. The *bavolet* and ribbons are in rose-color.

A straw hat, trimmed with rose-colored ribbons, and with roses on the top; in the front, a *bias* of black velvet, adorned with small coquillages, is also commended by the arbiters of Parisian elegance.

Round Leghorn hats, made for the country, are described with enthusiasm; these are turned up at the edge, with a high crown adorned with three little bands of black velvet. Two black *choux* are placed on the front, with an ornament of straw; and the under side of the hat is trimmed with black velvet *ruchs*, and black and white [illegible].

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 25, 1864.

The week just closed has been one of remarkable activity at the Board of Trade. The fluctuations which the price of gold have undergone, and with which at the commencement prices closely sympathized, had the effect to greatly unsettle the usual laws of trade, and at one time, we believe, the almost set them at defiance, and operators were without chart or compass to direct their course. That some of them went among the breakers is hardly to be wondered at ... To-day trade has assumed a more quiet and conservative character than for a week past. Markets have become quite settled, and prices do not experience a radical change every half hour. The demand for money to-day has been remarkably light, with a sufficient supply for regular and approved borrowers. As we have before intimated, no other class receive consideration.

[illegible]

It is pretty difficult to give any definite or just idea of the gold market. The sales reported in New York to-day were within the range of 214½ to 230, averaging about the same as yesterday. The margin between the buying and selling price was from 5 to 10 per cent, and so here about the same, while the difference in the prices between New York and Chicago, is expressed by the same figures.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.—The following is the weekly statement of earnings for the week ending June 23d, 1864:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mails	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase, 1864	[illegible]	

[N. Y. Tribune Money Article of Wednesday.]

Gold is sold this morning under the new law, and dealers who would escape the penalties of the act must remember that nothing whatever can be used in payment but "greenbacks" or National Bank notes. The price opened at [illegible] and at noon closed at 230. In the afternoon, under a fury produced by parties wanting cash gold to fill contracts for delivery, as high as 230 was paid ... brokers out of Wall street ... [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices for cash, June 25, 1864. Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago.

[illegible]

WHEAT.—In Board steady. No Second Board Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 25, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the produce markets ruled firmer and more active.

The Flour market was rather more active, but still dull and tending downwards. Only about 1,750 brls changed hands, at $9.50 for White Winter extras; $7.50@8.00 for Spring extras, and $6.00 for fair Spring super.

Wheat ruled 3c higher than on 'Change yesterday, but we note sales of only about 100,000 bushels at $1.76@1.79 for No 1 Spring; $1.70@1.71½ for No 2 Spring; and $1.58 for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet and weak at that ... with sellers of No 1 Spring at $1.71 and buyers at $1.70, and sellers of No 2 Spring at $1.71 and buyers at $1.70.

Owing to the receipts of heavy orders from Buffalo this morning, the market opened buoyant and prices advanced 2@3c ₽ bushel—with sales of about 300,000 bushels at $1.27@1.30 for No 1 Corn; $1.24@1.27 for No 2 Corn, and $1.20@1.22 for Rejected Corn—the market towards the close falling back 1@2c, and closing quiet at $1.25 for No 2.

Oats were in active demand and 1@1½c higher. About 120,000 bushels were sold, at 75@79c for No. 1 Oats, and 74@75c for No. 2—the market closing quiet and steady at 78½c for No. 1.

Rye and Barley were entirely neglected, and quotations are nominal.

Highwines opened excited, under the news from Washington, and we note an advance on the prices paid at the close of 'Change yesterday of 2@5c per gallon—falling back again 1@2c, and closing very quiet. About 4,000 brls changed hands at $1.60@1.75, closing quiet at $1.60@1.70.

There was nothing doing in Provisions, and quotations are entirely nominal.

Salt advanced 25c per brl—Canada, Fine, and Ground Solar being now held at $3.00 delivered in cars, and at which price we note sales of 1,400 brls. New Fine to arrive in July was sold at $2.80 afloat, and old Fine at $3.00 on dock.

Grain Freights declined ¼c per bushel—with light engagements at 6c for Corn to Buffalo. A propeller was engaged to take a boat to Montreal at 15½c, in Canada currency.

In the leading descriptions of Domestic and Foreign manufactured Leather, the market has considerably advanced, especially on Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and French goods. At present quotations prices rule very firm, with an upward tendency.

Carbon Oil is rather quiet, owing to the smallness of the supply. Market very firm and unchanged. Linseed Oil is more active, and prices have advanced 5c ₽ gal on yesterday's quotations.

In Lumber the market has been in rather better supply, but for good Lumber prices are still higher, the market having a strong upward tendency. Shingles, in large demand and very small supply. On former quotations we notice an advance of 50c.

The Grocery market has been more active and somewhat excited, as the result of the increased activity, and upward tendency of the New York Market. Raw Sugars are very firm, but without change. ... Hard and all refined grades we note a further advance of ¼c ₽ lb. Syrups are also in better demand, with an advance of 5c on previous quotations.

In Dried Fruits the market is generally quiet, and in moderate supply. Prices continue firm and unchanged at previous quotations.

White Fish are in very small supply, with a good demand, and firm at $7.00@7.25 for No. 1. Trout in more liberal supply, and tolerably firm at present quotations.

In Hides the market continues quiet, especially Green Salted, for which there is a good demand, with an advance of ½c on previous quotations.

In Beef Cattle the market continues generally dull and depressed, the only noticeable demand being for army cattle. Prices remain unchanged. ... quotations ... at $3.75@7.00 ... There are 1,500 head in the yards this evening unsold.

Hogs continue in active demand, and prices rule very firm at yesterday's quotations. Extreme sales [illegible].

New York Freights—June 23.

[illegible]

The Wool Trade.

[From the Valparaiso Republic, 23d.]

[illegible]

THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.—The Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot says the prospect [illegible]

[illegible]

SOME WOOL.

[From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle, 23d.]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 25, 1864.

LUMBER—With an unusual degree of activity in the market, the demand being considerably in advance of the supply, prices rule much firmer, and on really prime lumber are daily increasing. The receipts of cargoes to-day have been moderate, but sales were generally effected at outside quotations.

SHINGLES—In small supply, with a very active demand. On sawed shingles we note a further advance of 50c.

LATH—In fair demand and tolerably firm at present quotations.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Lumberer, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 140,000 feet mixed rafted lumber, strips ... [illegible]

The following are the yard prices. We quote:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending June 25, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 25, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since May 7, 1864:

	Beeves.	Hogs.
Week ending June 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending May 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending May 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending May 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending May 7	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns ... [illegible]

[illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns ... [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 25, 1864.

FREIGHTS—Grain Freights—Dull and ... [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS ... June 25.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

MARINE MATTERS.

BUFFALO, June 22.—Arrived, [illegible]

[illegible] FLY-KILLER. [illegible]

Dr. James [illegible]

Doctor Thomson [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES [illegible]

CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS [illegible]

Medicinal.

Coughs

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

Strickland's MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM [illegible]

Threshing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED BUFFALO [illegible] Threshing Machine, FIRST INVENTED. [illegible] 100,000 FARMERS [illegible] and 97 West Randolph St., [illegible] with Improvements for 1864. [illegible] Standard Farm Machinery. [illegible] F. G. WELCH, General Agent, P. O. Drawer 5875, Chicago.

Notice to Volunteers.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE 100 DAYS MEN. [illegible]

Lake Navigation.

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, [illegible] STEAMER MAY QUEEN, Capt. A. KEITH. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

DR. MARSHALL'S HEADACHE AND CATARRH SNUFF. [illegible]

A PHYSICIAN WHO HAS [illegible]

J. G. STANLEY, [illegible]

STAINED AND CUT GLASS [illegible]

SPECIAL [illegible] NOTICE [illegible]

E[illegible] BA[illegible] No. 5 Bro[illegible]

10-4[illegible]

J[illegible] BA[illegible] Gold and [illegible]

FIRST [illegible] CAPITAL [illegible]

J. W. [illegible] U[illegible] H[illegible] H[illegible] G[illegible] P[illegible] J[illegible] D[illegible]

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1864.

FROM BLOOMINGTON.

THE STATE NORMAL ANNIVERSARY.

Closing Exercises of the Graduating Class.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., June 24, 1864.

This morning's session was concluded by interesting examinations in the large hall of the College, of Mr. Hewett's class in Book-keeping, and the School Law of the State of Illinois. In the former exercise the students were questioned on the various principles of the subject, and displayed a knowledge which many a business man might reasonably envy.

The school law examination was an exhaustive exercise on the several clauses of the charter, and the duties and position of the various functionaries appointed for the inspection and management of schools by the act. The "examined" evinced a deeper knowledge of "red tape" than young ladies, especially, are generally supposed to possess. From appearances, it will be a dangerous act for an official to transgress with such well-informed teachers in his district.

Miss Osband's class in grammar, which was examined in one of the recitation rooms, acquitted themselves in a manner which speaks well for the perseverance, tact and skill of their teacher. Miss Osband is much beloved by her pupils, and they have this year benefited exceedingly under her tuition. The questions not only embraced the rules of orthography and etymology, but went fully into the profundities of syntax and prosody.

The gymnastic exercises were performed in splendid style by the pupils. Professor Stetson has given much time and attention to this subject of physical development, and has brought his class to a state of almost perfection. The action go through a series of body and arm movements, all tending to develop the muscles of the performer. The exercise is conducted with the greatest regularity, the pupils keeping perfect time to a rapid accompaniment on the piano.

The morning session was concluded with a recitation on "criticism." Reading from many of Goldsmith's works were given by the students, who criticised them in a creditable manner.

Mr. John Cook, one of the pupils, read an excellent critical composition on the Merchant of Venice, which merited much praise.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

This afternoon was occupied by recitations in the large hall on the theory and art of teaching. The object is an important one, and has received much attention at the hands of Professor Edwards, who personally conducted the examination. In the examination every branch of school regime was entered into, and the opinions of the students on the subject expressed. School discipline, corporal punishment, the method of teaching beginners and of progressing with them through the elementary rules until they ascend to more advanced stages, the wisdom of learning by examination the exact knowledge and probable capacity of each new pupil. All these subjects, and a host of others, were reviewed in a manner which would astonish the "school marms" of preceding generations.

THURSDAY EVENING.

One of the most noticeable features of the Normal University is its two literary societies—the Wrightonian and the Philadelphian. They consist of students of the college, and each possess a splendidly furnished reading room for weekly meetings. The object of the members is mutual improvement in classical and literary subjects and a cultivation of elocution and oratorial powers.

The students of the respective societies take a deep interest in their meetings and reading rooms—they have furnished them chiefly at their own expense, and each possess a good library. A few days ago the Wrightonian society purchased a splendid piano forte, valued at $350, for improvement in their musical studies.

This evening, Mr. Childs, Principal of the St. Louis High School, and formerly Principal of the Normal University Model Schools, delivered a lecture in a large upper hall of the College before the above named societies, and a large and highly appreciative audience. We regret that we have not space for a synopsis of the learned speaker's address, which was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to the orator, and after the performance of some excellent vocal music, by some of the students, the assemblage dispersed.

FRIDAY MORNING.

To day is the long looked for occasion of the Commencement Exercises at the Normal University, when, for the fifth time, diplomas are given to graduating students, preparatory to their entrance into the duties of active life. The day is fine, but almost unpleasantly warm, with the thermometer at about 85 deg. in the shade, but notwithstanding the discomfort of a two-mile walk, or even ride, large numbers of friends and parents of scholars have assembled at the college. Vehicles of every description were pressed into service, and from all directions, friends, in gala day attire, have wended their way to the one focus of attraction.

The examinations are over, and this is the concluding day of the anniversary. The number of students in the graduating class is eight—five ladies and three gentlemen,—and in accordance with custom, these successful ones have delivered orations, preparatory to their departure from the institution which has so thoroughly fitted them for the duties of their profession. The following is the order of exercises laid down for the day:

Prayer—Rev. R. Andrews.

Music—Anthem: "How beautiful upon the mountains."

"Show and Substance," by Miss Harriet Ellen Dunn.

"Oratory and the Power of the Orator," by Mr. Philo Allen Marsh.

Music—Quartette: "Where shall the soul find Rest."

"Time is the Race of Eminent Men," by Miss Harriet Elizabeth Stewart.

"True Independence," by Miss Anna Phebe Grennell.

Music—Quartette: "The Evening Breeze is blowing."

"The Power of Circumstances not incompatible with Personal Responsibility," by Mr. George Colvin.

"Mary Lyon: An example for the Earnest Teacher," by Miss Edith Theodosia Johnson.

"Good Wine needs no Bush," by Mr. Lyman Beecher Kellogg.

"What are we, and where do we Stand?" Valedictory: By Miss Isabella Moore.

Music—Glee: "Invitation to Nature."

Awarding Diplomas.

Prayer.

The music was very fine and reflects great credit upon the young lady and gentlemen performers, and also upon the capabilities and tact of Prof. Metcalf, the respected music teacher of the institution. Some of the voices are very good, and promise that the owners will become successful vocalists. The accompaniment was on a piano-forte of exquisite tone, excellently manipulated by one of the lady pupils. The oration of Miss Dunn was a masterly effort, delivered carefully and with good effect. Her intention was to show that shadows are not wholly worthless, and are intended always to convey great truths. Materiality, she defined carefully, rightly contending that all that is visible either in the construction of the earth or in society, is not substance, but is simply the effects of a substantial cause, which is concealed and perhaps not understood, concluding by beautifully asserting that man is but a shadow of his creator, in whom is all the real substance. Miss Dunn is a credit to her friends, her teacher, and the college. "Oratory and the Powers of the Orator," was a discourse carefully prepared and well delivered by Mr. Philo Marsh. The young gentleman possesses in an eminent degree the powers on which he so eloquently descanted.

Miss Grennell had chosen a fine subject as her theme, and treated it in a manner worthy of its importance. Her oration was replete with eloquent truisms eulogistic of many of the truly independent men of the past and present times, while she scathingly rebuked the large number of men who boasted independence is servilely subservient to the fear of public opinion, or whose are enslaved to their riches, their opinions, or frequently their vices, while she paid a glowing tribute to the many causes operating in society to render man truly independent. The young lady resumed her seat amid deserved applause.

Mr. G. Colvins' effort was a good one. He logically proved that though circumstances operate strongly upon the character of man, his high position in the scale of animal life, makes him responsible for his acts. True man he asserted was a growth, not an accident; favorable circumstances might improve his nature's nobility, but they could not create it.

"Mary Lyon," the oration of Miss Theodosia Johnson, was undoubtedly the most practically useful composition of the day. It was filled with brilliant ideas eminently calculated to leave a good impression upon the minds of her hearers. But though the theme was a practical one, the young orator treated it in such a pleasing and agreeable manner that the attention of her hearers was riveted during its whole delivery. Miss Johnson is eminently one of the most pleasing speakers we have ever heard. She speaks carefully, but earnestly, and from her heart, the pleasing effect being enhanced by a charming simplicity in her manner. She was loudly applauded.

Mr. Kellogg's address was a masterly effort of oratorical skill, and without detracting from the credit of his gentlemanly compeers, we can justly say it was the superior effort. His subject was on the uselessness of advertising true virtue, as it ever commands its own recognition, and taken from a proverb founded on an old English custom. The orator was received with much applause. It was one aggregation of excellent ideas, and promises that Mr. Kellogg will shine as an orator if he only improves his great talents.

The Valedictory, delivered by Miss Isabella Moore, was a pleasing and eloquent composition, eminently true of poor human nature. Her theme was on the anomaly of self-examination, both as regards individuals and nations, and as she advanced her propositions modestly but with great eloquence, she seemed to have outstepped her girlish years, and to have become an earnest monitor to the hundreds who heard her. The young oratress was listened to with breathless silence, only broken by the swell of applause, amid which she regained her seat. At the conclusion of the oratorical exercises the eight young ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class received the diplomas which constituted them part of the Alumni of the institution. ... Professor Edwards, who accompanied the presentation ...

... of the collection ... friends. A very ... Moulton, but S. W. Moulton.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

THE CROPS.—Wheat will be a very light crop this harvest. The long and severe drought has entirely destroyed many pieces in the county, and injured the balance very materially. No matter how much rain we have now, wheat and oats will be very light. Corn, though needing rain in this vicinity, is looking tolerably well, and bids fair for an average yield. Grass is light, and the crop of hay will be small.

WISCONSIN.

RAIN.—Copious local rains during the past week in this vicinity, but not more than half a dozen drops in this village. In fact, as a general thing, the rain has skipped the villages, falling in the country, where it is doubtless more needed, but where we don't believe the people are a bit more thankful for it than they would be in the villages. The clouds showed considerable discrimination, it is true, in distributing their favors, but their course smacks of a partiality we don't like, and of a narrowness which is not agreeable.

There was rain within two miles of us on the east and southeast. The Block House Branch, we understand, was raised over a foot. A gentleman who returned from Galena on Monday says that at Hazel Green he found enough rain had fallen to lay the dust well, beyond, there was evidence of a greater quantity, and on approaching the Block House the mud was several inches deep. There was abundance of rain at Marshall's Mill and beyond. Rain fell between here and Ellenboro, and between Ellenboro and Lancaster, but none in either village. There were also showers in the country around Washburn and New California, but the villages remained unpleasantly dry.

We think, from what we can learn, and from an examination of our exchanges, that enough rain has fallen to prevent any fears of a general drought. Some localities will suffer severely, but taking the country at large, the famine-starvation theory is "played out."—*Platteville Witness, 23d.*

THE RAIN.—A grand storm of rain and wind visited us on Sunday morning about 5 o'clock. There was also a fine display of electricity. The rain continued a couple of hours quite freely, and about an inch of water fell in that time, cooling the air, and making nature rejoice with the refreshing moisture. This rain will be of immense value to the gardens, crops, pastures, etc. They were beginning to suffer badly for want of it, and have since commenced to grow surprisingly. We learn that there have been heavy rains up the Minnesota valley, and that crops are beginning to look well, although they have been injured by the drought.—*St. Paul Press, 22d.*

IOWA.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, &C.—A splendid shower visited this neck of woods on Sunday morning last, and since then, rain and clouds have been in order. The rain came in the nick of time and is a perfect God-send to the farmers. Fayette county crops are worth a half million more dollars to day than last Saturday. The crop of small grain, so the farmers tell us, will be excellent. The straw is short, but the berry is plump and heads full. Corn never looked more promising than now. One thing we hope, that it will be at least a week before we hear people complaining that it is too wet.—*West Union Record, 23d.*

RAIN.—We have reason to be grateful for a most copious rain on Saturday morning, under the refreshing influence of which the vegetable kingdom in this vicinity is now greatly rejoicing. It extended some distance along the river, but only a mile or two north, and scarcely further south. It has been very warm since the rain.—*Ottumwa Courier, 23d.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE CONTINUED DROUGHT.—The dry spell is unbroken. The universal prayer is still for rain. The prospect of a shower Monday night was hailed with joy, but never a drop of rain fell, and the only benefit we got from the black clouds and the showers all around us was a fresh breeze, and a cooler atmosphere for twenty-four hours. This was no slight blessing to be sure, after the almost unsupportable heat of Monday, but it was not the rain we need and wait for. The farmers are getting almost discouraged. The grass that promised so largely in the Spring, is all drying up, and haying has already commenced, to save what there is—in many places not half a crop. But even this does not seem to mend matters much, for soon as the hay is taken off the ground the roots of the grass dry up, and whole fields look as if a fire had run over them, cutting off all hopes for a vigorous second growth this year. Many farmers have not commenced to set their tobacco, while others who have begun in spite of the elements, find the tending and watering of the withered stocks to produce very unsatisfactory results, as well as much "weariness of the flesh." Other crops which got started before the drought commenced look better, but still miserably enough. The strawberries have ripened off prematurely and with half a crop, except in very favorable locations, and the other small summer fruits are already much injured. Gardeners just manage, by a vigorous use of the watering pot, to keep a few favorite flowers and vegetables in a promising condition, and will not miss the rain so much as long as wells and cisterns hold out. But the loss to the farmers has already been heavy, and will be still larger, without we have immediate and copious rains.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

MORGAN'S RAID.

Downfall of the Horse Thief.

The defeat of John Morgan, the horse-thief guerilla, is even more complete than the telegraphic accounts represented. A description of the last fight at Cynthiana, between the forces of Morgan and Burbridge, gives the following particulars:

The Federal infantry was posted on the right and left of the artillery, and the cavalry on the flanks. ... The cavalry simultaneously flanked the rebels and turned back their lines, the infantry in the center advancing steadily and forcing back the rebel lines. ... the rebel right gave way first, Col. Minor charging ... a heavy rebel fire at short range, and relying ... Col. Howard ... the Eleventh Michigan struck too far to the right and cut through to the rebel line, driving them to the river, but leaving a gap through which Morgan and a few hundred of his men escaped, following down the river ... The artillery meanwhile was moved up the pike, within half a mile of town, and ... cavalry charge was made upon it, but a sweeping fire of canister ... One by one at first the rebels fell back through town, crossed the river and followed the Williamstown pike. The whole line closed in on them, and they rushed tumultuously through the streets. Down the railroad, over fences, up steep banks and through the bottoms, the rebels plunged ... General charge by columns down the streets was made by Gen. Burbridge's forces, and Morgan's command completely routed. The rebels, unable to cross by the bridge, rushed into the river, great numbers of whom were killed or drowned while crossing. Those who remained together struck off to the west and were followed for six miles, ... by the pursuing forces, leaving their killed and wounded at every point. In the engagement Morgan himself commanded at first, but soon left his men under Col. Howard Smith, and took to his heels.

Gen. Burbridge's success was complete. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were taken, and one hundred killed or drowned. The wounded are most of them so severely injured as to be unfitted for service hereafter, and many of them mortally wounded. Their rebel friends have concealed their number, making it difficult to obtain a reliable estimate. The losses in Gen. Burbridge's command were sixteen killed and mortally wounded, twenty-nine wounded and none missing. One thousand two hundred horses were captured, and a large supply of ammunition, and 100 pets ...

Sunday night, Gen. Burbridge and staff, with four companies of the Eleventh Michigan cavalry, rode all night and reached Georgetown by daylight. Col. Garrard's command, which was mounted on fresh horses, and Col. Hanson's brigade, continued the pursuit. Col. Garrard's brigade followed Morgan closely to Clack Mountain, near Moorehead, when further pursuit would have been fruitless. The force had ridden the first eighty-five miles in twenty-four hours, and were out of rations, beyond the reach of forage, and unable to overhaul the main rebel force. The total number who escaped with Morgan, according to reliable estimates, will not exceed 700. The remainder are killed, wounded, prisoners, or skulking in small parties ... escape.

... Gen. Burbridge. Not a man as officer failed to do his duty.

Gen. Burbridge finds a great task before him, in administering the military affairs of the State ... to secure full protection to loyal citizens. ... for State defense. The Union men of the State will tolerate no avowed rebel sympathizers in their midst, the lines now being narrowed down to this: Shall loyal or disloyal men live in Kentucky? It is a satisfaction to know that General Burbridge will sustain and protect loyal men. The raid of Morgan has unmasked many conservatives, and they will find a swift and heavy retribution awaiting them. ... sent beyond the lines for their open manifestation of rebel sympathies.

Singular and Melancholy Coincidence.

A day or two ago there was recorded under our obituary head the notice of the death of the wife of Capt. H. H. Woolsey, of this county. Capt. Woolsey at the time of the death of his wife, was in the service of the United States. He was immediately telegraphed of the sad event which had befallen his household at home. No answer came, and the funeral was put off to yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in the hope that he might arrive before the interment. The hour approached, and just before the funeral procession was about to move, a telegram was received that Capt. Woolsey had himself fallen on the field of battle, and with his wife had passed into the spirit world. By a comparison of dates, it is believed that he fell on the same day (the 17th) that his wife died. A union of husband and wife, far from the cares and vicissitudes of life, "where the din of war is not heard, and where friends are not separated by its stern mandates."—*Trenton Am., 22d.*

... "Good morning, my little lady!"

Huldah looked up with an air of well-feigned surprise, and nodded over her skimmer.

"Are you commander of the camp?" asked the stranger, with a very pleasant open countenance.

"Pretty well, I thank you!" said Huldah, with sober courtesy.

"Are you alone here?"

"Sir?"

"A young miss like you, alone in the woods?"

"What did you say, sir?"

Huldah followed her hand behind her ear, looking very deaf.

"Where are all the men folks?" asked the gentleman, raising his voice.

"O, yes, very good sugar-weather!" said Huldah, with a smile of intelligence. And she proceeded with her skimming.

"Have your people any help to spare,—do you know?" he asked, in a loud voice.

"Yes, about five pailfuls," Huldah promptly replied.

"I didn't ask how much the kettle holds!" he cried, smilingly bending down to her, with his cane under his arm. "I want to hire a man or a boy, if I can find one; do you know of any I can get?"

"You want to hire somebody?" she queried.

"I want to get a hand to take care of a horse and work in the garden!" he shouted in her ear.

"You want to get me to take care of your house?" said Huldah. "O, father and mother wouldn't let me!" She shook her head with modest firmness and skimmed the kettles.

"It's to take care of a horse—a man!"

"Take care of a house? and a man? O, dear! I couldn't take care of a man, nor a house, nor anything! Ha! ha!" she laughed, but suddenly checked herself, as if afraid of being uncivil.

The gentleman laughed too, and said, "You are rather hard of hearing?"

"Sir?" with the hand behind her ear.

"Rather—hard—of hearing!" he shouted.

"Rather large clearing? O, we don't call this a large clearing!" And Huldah cast a demure glance about the sugar-camp.

... "Wal, I thought I did. Did you find your way safe to Deacon Topthorne's as I directed ye?"

Poor Dave grew more and more bewildered and alarmed.

"Why, Mr. Quimpton!" he began, almost ready to cry.

But the farmer, watching for an occasion when the officer was too intently occupied in cramping the buggy back to observe him, gave the lad a look of intelligence and caution. Then Mr. Ragg having got out of the way, the load of hay moved on.

"You didn't make a great deal by claiming that man's acquaintance, did you, my boy?" David heard the officer say, as he drove away with his prisoner.

"I couldn't hardly keep in," said the farmer, indulging in a good laugh, "Dave looked so thunderstruck when I didn't appear to know him!"

"The deuce! Why don't he go quietly, and say nothing? He has wanted to go to town so long, and now there is a good chance," said David, putting up his head again to peer after the buggy.

The result is that the city-bred boy remains in the country and the rustic one goes to town; various and piquant adventures follow, and both parties are bettered by the change.

DISCOVERY OF A MASTODON.

Interesting Discovery in Lenawee County—The Complete Skeleton of a Mastodon brought to light.

ADRIAN, June 11.—Your correspondent hardly expected that he would be called from reporting a Presbyterian General Assembly and a Wesleyan Conference to do the same kind office for the "big bones" of an extinct animal, but so it has been. When Uriah Decker, Esq., came into town yesterday from his home nine miles away on Wolf Creek, in Adrian township, and to the surprise of every one, showed a few of the immense bones, your correspondent felt his curiosity rapidly rising very strong. The fossils had but just been found and he proceeded to the spot at once, (as all enterprising reporters should), if happily something might be still unsung. In the back kitchen of Mr. Decker's house was an ordinary dry-goods box nearly full of bones. Among them were all the large leg bones but two, one being still in Adrian with Mr. Decker, and the other, as far as could be ascertained, remaining out in the swamp for further discovery. An investigation of these relics of the cenozoic time naturally resulted in a wish to see where they came from, and being directed to the ditch at the end of the wheat field your reporter and his friend took up their line of search again.

At this ditch Mr. Joseph Decker became visible, and up from its depth rose the head and shoulders of Dennis Ryan, the finder of the "big bones."

The body lay in what must have been a water course, and that at no distant day. The curve and the hills, the creek only 150 rods away, the evident slope and hollowing of the ground towards that point are proof beyond peradventure of the fact. In this stream the body was found, only two feet and a half below the surface, with the ready solution of this small depth, in the wash and wear of the water which must have flowed above it. The soil is a clay marl and shell, quicksand, spongy and sticky as a peat bog, and with many little snail and muscle shells imbedded in its texture. To oblige us in our investigation, Mr Ryan made a cut in the hearth with his spade, showing the different strata. There were: 1 muck, 2 burnt soil, 3 marl, 4 quicksand. Mr. R. also, with no particular effort, ran his spade down to the handle and said he had tried long poles and found no bottom. He also shook the earth with his foot.

The ditch runs nearly north and south, and across it, with his head to the north-east and his tail to the south-west, the mastodon was found. He lay on his side, with his back to the north. One fore leg was doubled under and the other extended, and the hind quarters were a little the lowest. Like the remains in the fresh water marshes of Orange County New Jersey, this specimen had apparently got mired and sunk.

And now for the finding of Behemoth. While Dennis Ryan was digging away at his ditch for two dollars per diem, coin of the realm, and therefore working very cheerfully, he struck on what he thought was a root. But such a root as the one he uncovered he never had seen before. He concluded therefore that it was a bone, and Mr. Jas Decker and himself setting to work, opened up several others in a moment or two. That was Wednesday at 5 in the afternoon. Since then they have investigated further, and have taken out nearly all the bones. They have now the skull, slightly damaged; all but one of the large leg-bones; one of the smaller leg-bones; a number of ribs, some nearly perfect, and others far from it; a broken tusk and its mate; several remarkably perfect teeth; shoulder and hip bones in good preservation; vertebræ and foot bones, knee caps and supplementary bones in great variety.

We urged them, by all the sciences, not to allow the parts to be dispersed, and to use great care in getting out the remainder. Indeed, in the digging while we were there, several bones of value were turned up, and among them the fourth knee-cap, or what we judged to correspond with that bone.

The following are the dimensions of the mastodon, as taken on the spot, from actual measurement, in company with Rev. George Duffield Jr. of Adrian:

From the extremity of the skull to the last bone found, 15 feet 6 inches; width of site, or height of animal, 10 feet (?) (It is probably nearer 8.)

...

WIT AND WISDOM.

Necessity never made a good bargain.

He that can have patience can have what he will.

In prosperity, prepare for a change; in adversity, hope for one.

Good will, like a good name, is got by many actions, and lost by one.

A man's belief grows mainly, like woman's, he can convince another without thread.

To convert an artless woman into a heartless one, there only wants a "beau."

Quilp says the young lady who creates the most trouble is Miss Apprehension.

Men prove their courage by going to the battlefield, and women by marrying the men.

People shouldn't talk about having the second sober thought who never had the first.

He who does not belong anywhere to an honest employment ... him up to be a thief.

Working and thinking should go together, the thinker working, and the worker thinking.

We must at last come down with our life to all of dust to satisfy the sternest dun of duns.

Army contractors are something like ambushed enemies who lie in wait. Aye, and in measure, too.

If men wear false calves, it may at least be said in their behalf that they themselves are real ones.

You had better learn wisdom and prudence by the mishaps of your neighbors, than wait to learn them from your own.

There are many fair devotees who can worship nothing except themselves, the Devil and their admirers.

A great many persons wish to live their lives over again because they see where they might have sinned—and didn't.

Every wrinkle in a dandy's pantaloons produces one upon his face, as if the latter were the lining of the former.

It might be impossible to put the multiplication table into rhyme, but we have all heard of the Rule of Three in verse.

A week filled up with selfishness, and the Sabbath stuffed full religious exercise, will make a good Pharisee, but a poor Christian.

He who seeks to increase the quantity of his goods ... units.

The poor have incredibly more hope than the rich: hence lotteries, like other epidemics, attack poor devils oftener than men of wealth.

The jaw bone of an ass, a contemporary thinks, has done more destruction in this country than it ever did in the hands of Sampson.

A contemporary tells us of the sad case of a man who was shipwrecked and cast upon an uninhabited island, without a shilling in his pocket!

It is a sad thing that generally as a man's fears grow, and as his hopes grow, his oaths and curses also grow—those ejaculatory prayers to the devil.

A man defines his standing in the court of chastity by his views of women. He cannot be his own friend if holding her in disesteem.

The females of some of the Indian tribes, in order to keep silence, fill their mouths with water. Our women fill theirs with tea, and gossip more then ever.

A little boy, in an over good family, was rebuked for looking into his spelling-book on a Sunday. Says he, "I don't see why I can't study the spelling lesson Sundays, as well as read the Testament on week-days!"

When I find my friends are not of the same age as when I first knew them, I may conclude myself, not them, to be decaying and loosing favor. Is it not friendship one with longevity or youth? and its tragedy that so few survive this, and their faith in it?

The influence of society on the individual is the great governing, educating, conservative element; the influence of the still advancing individual upon society is the great progressive element, raising the standard of knowledge of virtue, of piety.—*Greenleaves.*

A short time since, a master in a grammar school, censuring a pupil for dullness, said "Is not the price of a penny bun always a penny?" when the boy innocently replied, "No, sir, they sell them two for three half pence when they are stale."

A captain of a vessel loading coals went into a merchant's counting-house, and requested the loan of a rake. The merchant, looking towards his clerks, replied, "I have a number of them, but none, I believe, wish to be hauled over the coals."

The following "notis" was placed by a fashionable lady boarder at Congress Hall:—"Lost, on the 3d Floor of the New Wing A brown middel and cherry collared Border of Shawl, the Finder will be Libberally rewarded by leaving it at the offis or at Room number—"

He who, in his perplexity, resorts to falsehood, may seem secure for a little while, but is sure to be soon overwhelmed with greater perplexity than before, just as the man, who in a shower takes refuge under a tree, is protected at first and then finds himself worse drenched than ever.

"Wherever I go," said a gentleman remarkable for his state pride, "I am sure to find sensible men from my own state." "No wonder," said the gentleman he was addressing, "for any man of that state who has any sense, leaves it as fast as he can."

A colonel of one of the regiments attached to the army of the Potomac, was recently complaining at an evening party, that, from the ignorance and inattention of the officers, he was obliged to do the whole duty of the regiment. Said he, "I am my own major, my own captain, my own lieutenant, my own sergeant, and"—"Your own trumpeter," said a lady present.

A lieutenant was promenading in full uniform one day, and approached a volunteer on sentry who challenged him with, "Halt! who comes there?" The lieutenant, with contempt in every lineament of his face, expressed his ire with indignant "Ass!" The sentry's reply, apt and quick, came, "Advance, ass, and give the countersign."

The following dialogue is said to have taken place recently between a married couple on their travels:—"My dear, are you comfortable in that corner?" "Quite, thank you dear." "Sure there's plenty of room for your feet?" "Quite sure, love." "And no cold air from the window by your ear?" "Quite certain, darling." "Then, my dear, I'll change places with you."

Punch on mourning proprieties: Customer—I want a mourning hat band if you please. Hatter—What relation, sir? Customer—Wife's uncle. Hatter—Favorite uncle, sir? Customer—Um; well, yes. Hatter—May I ask, sir, are you mentioned in the will? Customer—No such luck. Hatter (to his assistant, briskly)—Couple of inches, John.

A Connecticut officer sends the Hartford Courant some "poetry" which was found in a rebel camp at Resaca, Ga., and is entitled the "Rebel Soldier." This is the first mournful verse:—

"I will eat when I am hungrey I will drink when I get dry
If the Yankis don't kill me I will live till I di
If Molly forsakes me it will cause me to mourn
I am a rebel soldier a long ways from home."

Two gentlemen were riding in a stage coach when one of them, misplacing his handkerchief, rashly accused the other of having stolen it; but soon finding it, had the good manners to beg pardon for affront, saying it was a mistake; to which the other replied, with great readiness, "Don't be uneasy, it was mutual mistake; you took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman."

Lord Shaftsbury recently stated, in a public meeting in London, that, from personal observation, he had ascertained that of adult male criminals of that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that, if a young man lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in favor, and only one against him, as to an honorable life thereafter.

The hat was passed around in a certain congregation for the purpose of taking up a collection. After it made the circuit of the church, it was handed to the minister, who, by the way, had "exchanged pulpits" with the regular preacher, and he found not a penny in it. He inverted the hat over the pulpit cushion and shook it, that its emptiness might be known, then raising his eyes towards the ceiling, he exclaimed, with great fervor, "I thank God that I got back my hat from this congregation."

Little Nannie is a close student of the Bible, but not very clear as to some points. "Ma," said she, one Sunday evening, after having sat like a good child all day in the house, "have I honored you to-day?" "I do not know, Nannie; why do you ask?" said her mother. "Because," said little Nan, shaking her curls sadly, "the Bible says, 'Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long;' and this has been, oh, the longest day I ever saw."

Dr. Thompson, a celebrated physician in his day, and equally remarkable for the slovenliness of his person, could not endure the sight of muffins, and, in his medical capacity, always spoke of them as very unwholesome. On his breakfasting once at Lord Melcombe's when Garrick was present, a plate of muffins was introduced, when the doctor grew outrageous, and vehemently called out, "Take away the muffins!" "No, no," said Garrick, seizing the plate, "take away the ragamuffins!"

COME TO TEA.

Will you come and take tea,
Dear Eliza with me?
If we're well and alive,
We shall drink it at five;
If you think that too early,
Why, without hurly-burly,
We'll drink it at six,
If that hour you fix
Or, to please, any time
Twixt that hour and nine,
We'll do just as you choose,
But you must not refuse,
For I long to be near you,
To see you and hear you.

THE MACHINERY MAN.

They gave me advice and counsel in store,
Praised me and honored me more and more;
Said that I only should wait awhile,
Offered their patronage, too, with a smile.

But with all their honor and approbation,
I should long ago have died of starvation,
Had there not come an excellent man
Who bravely to help me along began.

Good fellow! he gave me the food I ate,
His kindness and care I shall never forget;
Yet I cannot embrace him, though—other folks can,
For I myself am the excellent man.

Punch.

—The Birmingham ... of the writings of Colenso, and the principles of Renan ...

—The ... Paris by ... which consume coal ...

—The license of the ... Society has given birth to ...

—The Charivari publishes a wood-cut representing a Prussian in full uniform sitting down, and in the act of extending himself over a piece of ground marked "Jutland." Near him is a French soldier who remonstrates, saying, "Take care what you are about! If you stretch yourself out I may resolve to do the same." ...

—It was reported that the Dutch ladies who went up the Nile had been seized and wedded, which made a great many spinster ladies in England desirous of going to the Nile. No such good fortune, however, has befallen them; they are all coming back spinsters, except the leader of the expedition, who has died. They are, it is said, prepared to contest the idea that Captains Speke and Grant have discovered the source of the Nile.

—The last chanoinesse in France, the Countess de Viviegnes, has just died at the age of 90. She was received in 1780 in the chapter of Salles, in Beaujolais, where, according to the rules, the dames have proved her eight quarters of nobility. She was allied to the noble families of Sainte-Croix, Sennecé and Crussy. It is probably now a days known to few that under the old French regime chanoinesses was a lady in religious orders, but of such a peculiar little kind that she was enabled to go out visiting and indulge in all worldly pleasures. Flirtations with chanoinesses were very common in Paris salons under Louis XV.

—The papers are full of anecdotes ... English travelers ... Prussia ... War Russians were so safe in London as in St. Petersburg, were, indeed, rather lionized. But then the Prussians are a civilized people, full of education, and the quality they call Empfindsamkeit, boys, in fact, with boys' good humor and boys' incapacity for self-restraint.

—Foreign painters now very generally adopt the plan of photographing their model figures in their studios, and afterward painting from them, as the draperies can then be more accurately copied.

—The demi-jaste or half fitting jackets are at present the fashionable out-door garments of ladies abroad.

—Crests and ciphers are now placed upon every thing that can be marked, even such as umbrella handles, flounces, linen, studs, sleeve-buttons, combs, bracelets, &c.

—"What a pity," said Meyerbeer, when one night watching Patti in Zerlina, "that Mozart is not alive to see such a charming creature."

It is now asserted that Ronconi is not only one of the greatest of comedians, but the first of tragedians; such is the wondrous versatility of his talent.

Two English girls, daughters of John Barnet, a well-known composer and professor of music, are meeting with great success as singers in Italy, where they appear under the celebrated name of Doria.

—At the Cambridge Commencement or commemoration in England, one of the customs is to cheer individuals, sentiments and countries, without regard to the general business of the meeting or the occasion which brings them together. Denmark, at the recent exhibition, was warmly cheered—so was Lord Palmerston; but Earl Russell received nothing but groans. A cheer for the rebel South was not unanimous, as the Cambridge men have not made up their minds that the wish to keep negroes in slavery justifies a bloody rebellion and the overthrow of a free government.

The European naturalists are having a great time over an animal called the Aye-aye, recently brought alive from Madagascar, and now thriving in the London Zoological Gardens. Though the species was known to exist in the last century, but one specimen has been obtained, and this in the time of Buffon, and still remaining in the Cabinet du Roi. It is the size of an ordinary cat, with a triangular visage, and its peculiarities is in its combining the characters of the rodents and quadrumana.

—At a late meeting of the Paris Academy, Dr. Guyon sent in a paper on the immediate cessation of headache in fever by the compression of the temporal arteries. ...

—Among the gayest ... in Paris were those of a Polish Princess named Czetwertynska. She was a possessor, among other rare and valuable relics of the past, of a magnificent chandelier of rock crystal, presented to an ancestor of her husband by the King of Poland, and highly prized by her, both for its beauty and value, and for its historic and family associations. ... the whole house, and broke the beautiful heir-loom in several pieces; but it fallen during the entertainment much injury would probably have been done to limbs and life; as it was, no harm was done except to the chandelier. The Princess, not knowing whether the accident was owing to some defect in the ceiling, or to some neglect on the part of the upholsterer, sued both the landlord and the upholsterer for damages. The trial, which has just come off, has resulted in a verdict acquitting the upholsterer, and sentencing the landlord to pay the Princess the sum of ... for the injury done to her chandelier, on the ground that the accident had been caused by the loosening of the hook and the shaking of the ceiling during the execution of certain repairs subsequently effected in the floor above the one occupied by the Princess.

A Cool Yankee.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

An incident which may be characterized as very important occurred yesterday morning, in front of Gen. Turner's lines. A sergeant stepped out from our rifle-pits, and moved toward the enemy, waving a late paper, regardless of the probability that he would at any moment be shot. A rebel officer shouted to him to go back, but the sergeant was unmindful of the warning, and asked, "Won't you exchange newspapers?" "No," said the rebel, "I have no paper and I want you to go back." With singular persistence the sergeant continued to advance, saying, "Well, if you hain't a paper, I reckon some of your men have, and I want to exchange, I tell you." "My men have not got anything of the kind, and you must go back," said the officer in a louder tone and with great emphasis. Nothing daunted the Yankee sergeant still advanced, until he stood plump before the indignant officer, and said:—"I tell ye now you needn't get your dander up. I don't mean no harm, no way. P'raps if ye ain't got no newspaper, ye might give me suthin' else. Maybe your men would like some coffee for some tobacco. I'm dreadful anxious for a trade." The astonished officer could only repeat his command: "Go back, you rascal, or I'll take you prisoner. I tell you we have nothing to exchange, and we don't want anything to do with you Yankees." The sergeant said ruefully, "Well, then, if you hain't got nothin', why, here's the paper any way, and if you get one from Richmond this afternoon, you can send it over. You'll find my name thar on that." The man's impudence or the officer's eagerness for news made him accept. He took the paper, and asked the sergeant what was the news from Petersburg. "Oh! our folks say we can go in there just when we want to, but we are waiting to gobble all you fellows first," was the reply. "Well, I don't know but what you can. Good!" said the lieutenant, turning on his heel and entering his rifle-pits; "meanwhile, sergeant, you had better go back." This time the sergeant obeyed the oft-repeated order, and on telling his adventures, was the hero of the morning among his comrades. R. J. W.

A HORSE STORY.—Near Bermuda Hundred there is a large corral, where all disabled and worn out horses—brought here by General Sheridan by his famous raid—are confined. The poor beasts have apparently but little of their original vigor left. That was what we thought a week or more since. Now we have changed our opinion. During the heavy firing on our right a short time since, these worn out equine warriors pricked up their ears, straightened their necks and with lips tucked, their nostrils dilated, ... and with a loud snort charged ... in indescribable style. ... the disorder. The horses again formed to the music of Gilmore's artillery, ... crowing ...

10-40 BONDS

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, ... FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ... deliverable at the time of subscription, if desired.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.

E. A. BRIGGS, Cashier.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 8 Broad St., New York City.

LEWIS EINSTEIN, ISAAC ROSENFELD, JR., EDWIN EINSTEIN.

Interest allowed on deposits, according to the state of the market from 4 to 5 per cent. Deposits received, subject to draft at sight, the same as in city banks. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Stocks, Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, ... and sold on commission.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS,

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(ESTABLISHED 1835.)

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Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

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Mining Stocks.

Mr. WM. P. DAVIS attends the Boston Brokers Board. Bank, Railroad, Manufacturing and Copper Stocks bought on commission. Collections remitted for on the day of payment.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS,

No. 22 State St., Boston, Mass.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

Southwest corner Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, paid in, - - - $500,000.

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216½ South Water St., Chicago.

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GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Breadstuffs, Provisions, Salt,

And all Western Produce and Merchandise BOUGHT or SOLD.

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And Commercial Brokers, 18 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

CHARLES L. HARMON. HARVEY DURKEE.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

... South Water street, Chicago.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, ... CHICAGO, ILL., June 12, 1864.

...

J. MCL. TAYLOR, Maj. and C. S.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,

172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

Lumber.

LUMBER! LUMBER!—We have removed our Lumber Yard to the north side of the Electric Slip, where we are now receiving a large and choice stock of

SAGINAW LUMBER,

Which we offer to the trade at reasonable prices. Our stock consists of

1st, 2nd and 3d Clear Wide Lumber, Clear and Common Flooring, Stock Boards, Box Boards, Clear and Second Clear Dressed Siding, Wide Common Boards, Fencing, Joists, Scantling, Timber, Lath, Shingles, &c.

Office, corner of Beach and DeKoven streets, West Side.

South Branch Chicago River. QUEAL & SCOTT.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

—OF—

TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND

General Western Produce.

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Promptly Disposed of and Quick Returns Made,

ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

ADAM KNIGHT & SONS,

31 Water street, New York City.

Railroads.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

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NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

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DR. STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS

COUGH BALSAM

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MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

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Threshing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

BUFFALO

Pitts' Threshing Machine,

FIRST INVENTED.

100,000 FARMERS

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and 97 West Randolph St.,

... Improvements for 1864.

Standard Farm Machinery.

F. G. WELCH, General Agent.

P. O. Drawer 5875, Chicago.

Notice to Volunteers.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE

100 DAYS MEN.

... HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

Lake Navigation.

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA ...

STEAMER MAY QUEEN,

Capt. A. KEITH.

Miscellaneous.

DR. MARSHALL'S

HEADACHE AND CATARRH

SNUFF.

...

A PHYSICIAN WHO HAS ...

RESIDENCE AND LOT.

...

Dr. James ...

Dr. Bigelow, ...

Doctor Thomson ...

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! ...

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSICAL ...

CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS ...

J. G. STANLEY,

MANUFACTURER OF ...

STAINED AND CUT GLASS

Works, 19 Harvard Place, Boston ...

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS ... June 25.

CLEARED ...

MARINE MATTERS.

BUFFALO, June 25—Arrived ...

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1864.

THE CITY.

SALE OF TESTATOR'S LANDS.—An order for the sale of land for the payment of debts was on Saturday issued out of the County Court in the estate of the late James H. Merrifield. The order was made upon the petition of the administratrix.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.—In the estate of the late John C. Wilson, letters testamentary were on Saturday issued to Almon Wilder. Mr. Wilder entered into satisfactory bonds in the sum of $10,000 for a faithful discharge of his duty.

WHISKY vs. SPIRITS.—People learned in the love of celestial circles, do say that the heavy duty imposed on foreign spirits is exercising a deleterious influence on spiritualistic vagaries.

FIRE.—About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the old brick building on South Water street, near Kenzie, and directly opposite the Galena Elevator. The alarm was promptly given and as promptly responded to, and the flames were extinguished before they had done much damage.

A RUNAWAY.—Yesterday evening, as a heavily loaded ice wagon was passing down Clark street, the horses suddenly took fright and ran rapidly a distance of several blocks, striking and upsetting several vehicles on the route, but fortunately doing no bodily injury to the occupants. The frightened team finally brought up against a lamp-post. The animals were both knocked down, but not seriously injured.

A NAMELESS OUTRAGE.—Two boys, whose names we withhold, were yesterday tried before Justice Holsington for the most outrageous treatment of a playmate. ... A warrant was issued for their arrest, and they were brought before the Squire. By the advice of counsel they plead guilty, and were quite heavily fined and severely reprimanded.

BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.—A letter received on Saturday morning from Georgia, brings intelligence of the supposed loss of Corporal A. G. Lake, M. V. B. Snow and Thomas Hanes, of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. ... It is feared that the missing ones have been either killed or captured by the rebels.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION.—A list of very eligible residence and business property is advertised for sale, at auction, in Thos. B. Bryan's real estate office, on next Wednesday afternoon.

A ROGUE.—Durfee, the man sentenced last week in this city to ten years imprisonment upon old indictments, was previous to his arrest a private in Col. Beveridge's 17th Ill. cavalry. ... There are yet three indictments against him.

CONTINUED.—The case of Anthony M. Delight, the amorous barber, charged with a conspiracy to entice Nellie Farnsworth from her home for the purpose of prostitution, was called before Justice Holsington on Saturday. Both parties desiring a continuance, it was granted.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a youth named Thos. Burns, aged 15, son of Michael Burns, a cattle dealer, living in New York City, was run over at Bridgeport, at the crossing of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad with Mary street. ... An inquest will be held on the body this morning.

FREMONT GATHERING.—A Fremont meeting was held at Charley Penn's, on 12th street, near Union, on Friday evening last.

FOUND.—The following letter was picked up in the Post office yesterday. The owner can have it by calling at this office.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—James Morris, the driver of an ice wagon, was yesterday passing along his accustomed round, distributing his ice, when he was made the subject of a most brutal assault.

DEATH FROM SUN STROKE.—A woman whose name is unknown, between forty and fifty years of age, fell dead from sun stroke yesterday afternoon on the north side of Wells street bridge.

A KNOTTY POINT.—In the County Court, on Saturday, an application was made by the administratrix of the estate of the late Bridget Murphy ...

A MOCKERY OF JUSTICE.—On Thursday last, two well known roughs, whose faces are not unfamiliar to the Police Court, were brought up charged with a most brutal assault upon Thomas Dunn, in a saloon on Kinzie street.

WEST SIDE HORSE RAILWAY.—At the time the Common Council granted to the West Division Railway Company the right to lay a track on Clinton street, between Madison and Randolph streets, to be used while the bridge at Randolph street was being rebuilt, it was made a condition that the track should be taken up when the bridge was completed or the Railroad Company be subject to a fine of $50 per day for every day it was left there.

THE WEATHER.—Oh, how hot!

THE NORTH BRANCH.

Filthy Condition of the River—A Visit to the Distilleries—The Cause of the Evil—The Sort of Stuff Out of Which Whisky is Made.

Again our river has assumed an inky hue. From month to fork, and thence to the extremity of each arm the water is pitchy dark, and thick as the most consistent mud. ...

STOWELL'S RAILROAD EXCAVATOR.—Stowell's "Railroad Excavator" is one of those labor-saving inventions which is already attracting the careful attention of railroad men ...

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

Trotting on Saturday—A Spirited Time—Chicago Beats St. Louis on Speed.

Notwithstanding the high wind and the clouds of dust that prevailed on Saturday, rendering a visit to the grounds of the Chicago Driving Park Association, anything but comfortable, there was a fair attendance at the races. ...

SUMMARY.

THE JULY RACES—CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.—The Chicago Driving Park Association have offered a magnificent list of purses and stakes ...

SOLDIERS' HOME—REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING.—The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home assembled yesterday afternoon at the Rest, on Michigan Avenue, but owing to the extreme heat of the day adjourned to the basement of the Second Presbyterian Church.

CITY MILITARY MATTERS.—On account of the recent death of Captain Jeremiah Mewhinney of the 21st Indiana Infantry, a meeting was held on Saturday morning by the officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps at Camp Douglas ...

THE SPIRITUALISTS—AN ANNUAL CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

POLICE COURT.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.—To-morrow, (Monday), the annual examination of the students of the Chicago University will commence and be continued until Thursday ...

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

Resolutions of Thanks.

The 134th regiment of Illinois Infantry—one hundred day men, under Colonel McChesney—are in quarters at Camp Hancock, Columbus, Kentucky. ...

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

St. Mary's of the Lake.

The Annual Commencement at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake will take place on Monday and Tuesday evenings, at seven o'clock.

Washington Irving and his Friends.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Yours, respectfully, B. FROTHINGHAM.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Fourth of July Excursion.—An excursion will leave the city on the 4th of July next for Cleaverville, in which the ladies of Cleaverville are interested.

Notice to Aldermen.—All the Republican members of the Common Council are requested to meet at the Committee Rooms on Monday at 6 o'clock p. m., sharp, for consultation.

Streets and Alleys, West Division.—The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, are requested to meet at the office of the Board of Public Works, prompt, at 4 o'clock p. m. of Monday, June 27th. R. L. BOWN, Streets and Alleys, 11th Ward.

Batteries A and B.—Captain Wood, who is now in this city, will take all letters addressed to members of batteries A and B, of the 1st Ill. artillery ...

Dr. James, of New Orleans, and now at 84 Randolph street, Chicago—specialist in the treatment of Syphilis ...

Good Templar Festival.—Dashaway Lodge, No. 340 I. O. G. T., will give a Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival at their hall corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, on Tuesday evening next ...

Notice.—I warrant a perfect cure in every case of diseased Eyes, Ears, Throat and Lungs, Cancers and other Tumors ... D. MACKAY, M. D.

Dr. Bigelow.—Sad, too often, is the fate of those who, becoming the victims of solitary indulgence ...

Fourth of July.

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! ... BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate.

House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining, Paper Hangings and Window Shades ... F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph street.

MARRIED.

DIED.

General Notices.

A CARD.—We, the undersigned, residents of the North and South Divisions, call on Mr. ...

A NEW BAKERY,

CHICAGO MARKETS—EVENING REPORT.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

St. Louis Market.

Cincinnati Market.

Milwaukee Market.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

New York Market.

Buffalo Market.

Oswego Market.

Philadelphia Market.

New York Money Market.

Printing Cloths.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Amusements.

VARIETY THEATRE.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. McVicker and Myers ... Managers.

MATILDA HERON.

"THE SCARLET LETTER."

ST. PAUL'S SINGING SOCIETY will give a VOCAL CONCERT. On Tuesday Evening, June 28, 1864, at 8 o'clock.

GRAND SANITARY FAIR AND CELEBRATION At Rockford, July 4, 1864.

Auction Sales.

GREAT SALE OF Horses, Mares, Mules and Ponies, AT AUCTION.

About 70 Horses, Mares, Mules and Ponies, suitable for Carriage, Buggy, Team or the Saddle.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND BLACK WALNUT VENEERS, AT AUCTION.

12,000 ft. Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Veneers, branch & plain.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SEVEN OFFICE DESKS AT AUCTION.

10 Elegant Chamber Suits.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

71 CRATES OF WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE AND 425 BOXES GLASSWARE, AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION IN BRYAN HALL, Wednesday, June 29th, at 2½ O'Clock, P. M.

OVER AN ACRE IN THE HEART OF THE CITY FOR SALE AT THE BRYAN HALL AUCTION, Wednesday, June 29, at 2½ P. M.

Fire Alarm Telegraph.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO. The work of constructing the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph Will be commenced in a few days.

Personal.

PERSONAL. Martin Brady will find Margaret Brady at the house of ...

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The sloop Hellen.

FOR SALE—One large Bay Horse.

FOR SALE—A "Herring" Safe.

FOR SALE—Chickering Piano.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a first class Grocery.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one second hand ...

FOR SALE—Cheap, the lease, fixtures and good will of a first-class Bakery.

FOR SALE—One good second-hand ...

FOR SALE—Engines and Boilers.

FOR SALE.—A Gig, built in good style, ...

FOR SALE—Seed Buckwheat.

FOR SALE—A first class Grocery.

FOR SALE—Large Drug Business.

FOR SALE—Lake Street Steam Flouring Mills.

FOR SALE—An undivided half of a Machine Shop and Tools.

FOR SALE.—Valuable Mill Property.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A two story Frame House ...

FOR SALE—A choice lot, 46x116 ...

FOR SALE—A two story Frame House of 12 rooms ...

FOR SALE—South Water street and other Business Property at a bargain.

FOR SALE—A Residence Lot on Wabash avenue ...

FOR SALE—Lots! Lots! Good Building Lots ...

FOR SALE—Lots on West Lake, Randolph, Washington and Madison streets.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Persons with small family can find board ...

BOARDING.—Comfortable accommodations for a gentleman and wife ...

BOARDING.—A single room to ...

BOARDING.—An unfurnished room and board, for a gentleman and lady ...

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of front rooms, unfurnished, with good board, can be obtained by applying at 288 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—One or two unfurnished rooms to rent, with board ...

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms and good board can be had at the Jennings house ...

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Storage to rent at ...

TO RENT—At 275 South Clark street, a well furnished parlor and bed room ...

TO RENT—Or for sale, a small new cottage ...

TO RENT—Two neat new cottages ...

TO RENT—Chambers in Cobb's new block ...

TO RENT—A large pleasant furnished room ...

TO RENT—The Store on the northeast corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

TO RENT.—Saloon to rent and fixtures for sale cheap.

TO RENT—Store 247 South Water street.

Lost.

LOST.—$40 Reward.—Strayed or stolen from the subscriber ...

LOST—A Pocket Memorandum Book ...

LOST—A black and tan Dog, about ...

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a very ...

Strayed or Stolen.

STOLEN—From John L. ...

Wanted.

WANTED—A good ...

WANTED—Printers. Two good ...

WANTED—Medium size ...

WANTED—A situation as ...

WANTED—Employment for ...

WANTED—The first of July ...

WANTED—Any good ...

WANTED—By a Lady, a situation ...

WANTED—To buy a second hand ...

WANTED—A family ...

WANTED—A girl to do second work ...

WANTED—A situation as ...

WANTED—Two first class ...

WANTED—Board. Permanent ...

WANTED—To buy. A House ...

WANTED—Curriers Wanted.

WANTED—I wish to exchange ...

WANTED—In a small private ...

WANTED—Parties desiring ...

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper ...

WANTED—Everybody to know ...

WANTED—A Furnished House ...

WANTED—A situation in a Store ...

WANTED—$5 Reward. Wanted ...

WANTED—A pair of well broke Mules ...

WANTED—Oil Barrels. ...

WANTED—For the Government ...

WANTED—Ship Carpenters ...

WANTED—We want ...

WANTED—Ship-Carpenters, Joiners and Laborers ...

WANTED—First class Actors and Actresses for the new Cairo Theatre ...

WANTED—10,000 Beef and Pork Barrels ...

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—A few energetic, reliable men ...

WANTED—Agents and Book-sellers ...

WANTED—20 good canvassers ...

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the Improved New England Family Sewing Machine ...

WANTED—Agents. $75—$150.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to ...

WANTED—Efficient Agents ...

WANTED—$2,500 to $3,000 per year ...

WANTED—Agents for Schmucker's History of the Rebellion ...

WANTED—Agents wanted. ...

WANTED—200 active, intelligent agents ...

WANTED—Agents. Young ...

Found.

FOUND—A Dark Brown ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The news from Gen. Grant's army is up to Thursday night, but no details of his movement are yet furnished with sufficient clearness to appreciate his plan. On Wednesday, the 2d corps took a position half way between the Norfolk and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads, and skirmishing immediately began. An unfortunate gap in our line of battle gave the rebels an advantage, which they were not slow to improve, and resulted in exposing the corps to a flank and rear fire, creating a temporary panic and entailing severe loss to us. The corps finally fell back, but subsequently re-formed and occupied the same ground. On Thursday, the 6th corps were attacked by the rebels, but the latter were repulsed with great slaughter.

The news from Gen. Hunter's army comes through rebel sources, and is substantially follows: On the 17th of June, Crooks and Averill had a skirmish with Imboden's cavalry, resulting in a temporary success. On the 18th an artillery duel commenced near Lynchburg, the infantry finally taking a part, resulting in our repulse. These stories should be taken with several grains of allowance, however, coming as they do through rebel sources.

The new tax bill passed both Houses on Saturday with singular unanimity. In the Senate there was scarcely a vote against it. In the House Holman, of Indiana, failed to get votes enough to require the ayes and nays, and it passed without a division. Scarcely a dozen Copperheads opposed it. If the Copperhead demagogues at home raise any opposition to the law it will be well to keep in mind the fact that it received the votes of nearly all their representatives in Congress. The bill imposes a tax of $1.50 per gallon on distilled spirits, between July 1st, 1864, and Feb. 1st, 1865 and $2 per gallon thereafter. On incomes of from $600 to $5,000 a tax is imposed of 5 per cent; from $5,000 to $10,000, 7½ per cent; and over $10,000, 10 per cent. Express Companies are taxed 3 per cent on gross receipts, and Telegraph companies 5 per cent on receipts; the stamp tax on messages being abolished. On ale, beer, and other malt liquors, $1 per barrel of 30 gallons. On banks as follows: 1 per cent on circulation, under 90 per cent; over that amount 2 per cent; on capital, ½ per cent; on deposits, ½ per cent.

It is estimated that the bill will produce a revenue of three hundred millions per annum. It is the most important measure passed during this session of Congress. It ought to have been enacted two years ago. If it had, the public debt would be five hundred millions less than now.

This nation is to be saved by taxation and conscription—they are the sovereign remedies.

We rejoice that the Senate reconsidered its former cowardly action, and struck out the $300 clause from the conscription law by the grand vote of 27 ayes to 8 nays. The House has also reconsidered its action, and the Senate amendment will be voted on to-day. We have strong faith that patriotism and duty will prevail, and that the House will concur with the Senate in giving the President a law whereby he can reinforce our brave boys who are struggling so heroically under Grant and Sherman to strangle this monster treason. A copperhead says if the commutation clause is repealed, the people will not honor the "drafts" that the President may make on them. Well, that is precisely the question we want to have settled.

Gold hopped up and down in New York on Saturday from 214 to 223. It is perfectly wild. No quotations are reliable. One man sells 220, while another sells at 214. A few days, perhaps, will quiet the effervescence, and bring it down under 200 again.

In every instance where a soldier has entered the military service of the Government, as many in the Northwest have, on the direct understanding that he enlisted in a battery or regiment in the field "to fill the unexpired term of such organization," Government owes it to itself to preserve the good faith that should exist between the authorities and the people, to see that in every such case the pledge on which this class of recruits were received should be implicitly carried out. Otherwise, to save the services of comparatively few men, a grievous wrong will be done to these individuals, and, even worse, to the loyal cause among the people. We are glad Gov. Morton, of Indiana is moving in this matter. It is like him, and Congress should heed it and give redress in all these cases.

Our New York dispatches announce the death of Jos. F. Scoville, at one time private secretary of Calhoun, and lately the scotch correspondent of the London Herald, writing from New York under the nom de plume of "Manhattan." His letters were a wretched compound of mendacity, filth and treason, and only a few days since were cause of a warning from Gen. Dix. The necessity for the warning is now over, and we are glad to learn that his villainous letters are ended. This Scoville had for quite a number of years been connected with the New York press, and attained his chief notoriety as the editor of the New York Pic, and author of the burlesque series of African pulpit eloquence, the sermons of Julius Cæsar Hannibal, which are still going the rounds of the comic press. Scoville's was not much of a light, but in a good cause would have done him credit and the country service, but traitorously used to illuminate the path of his country's enemies, it has gone out, leaving only a stench, like the stink of a candle.

The Kentucky side of the Ohio river is swarming with guerillas, who are burning, pillaging, murdering and conscripting. They are reported to have appeared at Owensboro, Ky., and demanded its surrender, and another party has arrived at Woodville where they are busy conscripting.

Advices from Georgia state that the 17th Army Corps have joined Sherman, thus more than making good his losses during the campaign, rendering his forces as strong as when he left Ringgold. The accession will make itself felt in a new acceleration to Johnson's movements, and a rapid lessening of the distance between Sherman and Atlanta.

A large number of steamers have been levied upon on the Mississippi by the military authorities, for the purpose, it is reported, of moving 2,000 of Canby's troops. The destination is not yet stated.

The Grand Jury empanneled in New York at the command of Horatio Seymour, to investigate the suppression of the New York World and Journal of Commerce for publishing the Bogus Proclamation, have failed to find a bill, and thereby endorse the action of the Government. Seymour fondly hoped to be prosecutor in a case where the President, Secretary of State, Gen. Dix et al., would be defendants, and in their sentence he hoped to find the seeds of riot and bloodshed and to once more summon his noble friends, who robbed and burned and killed in the streets of New York city, to rise against the Government and thereby give aid and comfort to the rebels. But his scheme has failed utterly and miserably, and he once more stands before the country a specimen of mixed knavery and folly hard to equal. Every loyal man will rejoice at the action of the jury which, the New York papers who were so quick to jump at the bait set for them by a sensational scribbler, will find a salt in their wounds.

A powder magazine has exploded at Cairo, killing 60 soldiers and 47 of the inhabitants, and wounding about 200 others. Fifty buildings, including the hospital, a fort, the custom-house, and some factories, were destroyed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1864.

Mr. COLLAMER called up the bill ...

Mr. HALE objected ...

Mr. FESSENDEN ...